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Bhadra 13, 1883 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, the 4th September, 1961/ Bhadra 13, 1883 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

U.P.-Bihar Boundary

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*1159. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments of Bihar and U.P. have referred the question of determination of the boundary between U.P. and Bihar between rivers Ganga and Ghagra to the Union Government;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been reached; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) A request has been made by the Chief Ministers of the two State Governments to the Prime Minister to appoint an arbitrator for the settlement of a firm boundary between the States along the rivers Ganga and Ghagra. Terms of reference for the arbitrator

are being finalised by the State Governments. Further action will be taken when this has been done.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि दोनों को क्या टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस दी गयी हैं जिनकी बनियाद पर उनमें समझौता होगा ?

11.01 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

What are the terms of reference so far given to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Both the rivers have changed their course. Therefore mid-stream cannot be taken as the boundary line between Bihar and U.P. and a number of villages, naturally, have to be considered whether they belong to U.P. or to Bihar on account of the change in the course of the rivers.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: What is the medium through which settlement can be arrived at?

Shri Datar: That itself is a matter under consideration, namely, what would be a firm line that can be fixed apart from the midstream, or if midstream can be there that also will be considered subject to certain reservations.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Does the Centre want to intervene in this matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): There is no question of intervention. In fact, as the hon. Member might be aware, the two Chief Ministers have agreed and suggested to the hon. Prime Minister

that he might appoint an arbitrator to go into the whole case.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What was the proposal put forward by the two Chief Ministers or considered by them when they met together to finalise this matter?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am not aware of the details of what they discussed between themselves. Both the Chief Ministers have met the hon. Prime Minister personally and have suggested to him to appoint someone who should go into this. As to what are the details of their discussion, I am not aware of them.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या म जान सकता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश बिहार सीमा विवाद के सम्बन्ध में कुछ इस प्रकार के गांव हैं जिनके विकास कार्य पर न उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ध्यान दे पा रही है और न बिहार सरकार ? यदि हां, तो वे गांव कितने गांव हैं और उनके विकास का काम कैसे किया जाएगा ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री: मेरा ख्याल है कि ऐसी कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी । दोनों तरफ के इलाके ऐसे हैं जो काफी अच्छे हैं, तरक्की कर रहे हैं, चाहे इधर बलिया का जिला हो या उधर शाहाबाद का जिला हो । मैं नहीं समझता कि ऐसी कोई खास शिकायत है ।

Shri Raghunath Singh: For the last 30 years the matter is pending. How many more years will it take? Will it take 30 years more?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: When it has waited for 30 years, it can certainly wait for three months or for three years.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने किसी पंच को मुकर्रर कर दिया है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी नहीं, अभी नहीं । इत्मीनान से काम होना चाहिये, इसमें कोई घबराने की बात नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह इतना यह बड़ा झगड़ा नहीं है जो तै न हो सके ।

Steel Plant in Madras

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*1160. **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1747 on the 26th April, 1961 and state the further progress made in investigating the feasibility of setting up of a steel plant in Madras?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The latest report from the Neyveli Lignite Corporation shows that large scale raisings of lignite would commence towards the end of this year. Large scale commercial tests can be undertaken only thereafter.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether there is any possibility of initiating any work for putting up this steel plant during the course of the Third Five Year Plan?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That will depend upon the result of the pilot scale tests which are proposed to be undertaken. The first essential thing is that it should be established that steel or pig iron can be made and made economically.

Shri Morarka: What are the investigations carried out so far as the raw materials position is concerned?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The important raw materials would be briquets of lignite which have not yet been produced on any large scale and certainly work on iron ore. Work on iron ore has been carried on. The latest indication are that Salem iron ore will require beneficiation. One of the matters remitted to the Committee is that they should also explore the possibility of using iron ore from other areas besides Salem.

Shri Tangamani: On the previous occasion and even now the hon. Minister told us that large-scale commercial tests have to take place only in the beginning of next year. May we know whether for this test 1.000 tons of lignite will be sent to East Germany, as was originally mentioned, or whether there is any other method of having these large-scale commercial tests?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It will have to be sent to East Germany and probably to Norway also.

Shri Heda: When the manufacture of briquets out of lignite has already been experimented successfully, where is the question of any further examination of using lignite as a fuel since from lignite we can manufacture the briquets and use it as a fuel?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It has been used in East Germany. The composition of lignite may vary from country to country as also the type of iron ore. So, it is necessary to put the raw material through pilot tests before a detailed project report can be prepared.

Shri Heda: I am referring to the briquets that we have manufactured out of our own lignite. When we have successfully manufactured briquets out of our own lignite, where is the question of further examination?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The question is that of smelting the iron ore.

Shri T. Subramanyam: Could the briquets produced in Neyveli be useful in utilising the iron ore of Bellary District in Mysore State which has a very high iron content?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Bellary iron ore is a good iron ore. That could also be used provided the other economics, like transport and the rest, can be straightened out.

Shri Tangamani: As there is a feasibility of this steel plant coming up, may I know whether the Government have got any estimate of the capacity of the steel plant in view of the availability of iron ore and lignite?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am afraid, that is a little premature yet.

Shri Damani: May I know whether special steel which we are importing at present can be manufactured in that plant?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That does not arise out of this. The hon. Member is aware that special steel plant is being established at Durgapur.

Shri Narasimhan: There is a kind of committee, called the Lignite and Salem Iron Ore Committee, which is functioning there and is investigating into these matters. Is it under the State Government or under the Union Ministry?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The Committee was set up after joint consultations between the Central Government and the State Government. There are members of this representing the State Governments. For instance, Shri Kaiwar, Chairman, Madras State Electricity Board, is a member on this. Then we have Dr. Nijhawan, Director, National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, and Dr. Ratnam of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and four others as members.

Shri Narasimhan: I wanted to know whether the investigations that are taking place are taking place under the auspices of the Lignite Corporation or under any other auspices.

Sardar Swaran Singh: No auspices is required for investigation. So far as lignite mining and briquetting are concerned, Neyveli Lignite Corporation are handling them. So far as iron ore investigations are concerned, they are done principally by the Government of the State of Madras.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether in principle it has been decided upon or accepted that the fifth steel plant would be put up in Madras State, particularly in view of the fact that even the importing countries are

beneficiating the inferior iron ore that we are exporting to them and are using it for steel making?

Sardar Swaran Singh: In principle, it is mentioned even in the Draft Outline that a steel plant can be established in the south and should be established depending upon the successful outcome of the large-scale tests. About the other point which is mentioned by the hon. Member that other countries are beneficiating inferior iron ore and are establishing steel plants; in our country, we are lucky to have better iron ore in very large quantities and therefore, from the shee economic point of view, it will be better to have better type of iron ore used in our steel industry.

National Coal Development Corporation

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*1161. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** **Shri Radha Raman:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2833 on the 5th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the suggestions made by an expert from the National Coal Board, U.K. who surveyed the N.C.D.C. mines some time back have been considered;

(b) if so, which of his suggestions have been given effect to;

(c) whether any change in the organisational set up of the National Coal Development Corporation has been made; and

(d) if so, the nature of changes effected?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The suggestions made by Mr. H. A. Longden, Director General of Production, National Coal Board, U.K., during his visit to the National Coal Development Corporation's colliery in June and July, 1960, have been considered and action is being taken on the main ones.

2. As a result of the suggestions made by him, the National Coal Development Corporation's organisation has been decentralised in order to put Chief Mining Engineers or Joint Chief Mining Engineers directly in local charge of various mining areas. Two senior posts, namely those of the Director of Production and the Director of Planning respectively, have been created in order to strengthen co-ordination and planning. Steps are being taken to achieve higher standards of maintenance of plant and equipment. Miners and Operatives are being trained to deal efficiently with the new machines, some of which were of a type completely new to the country. As they gain experience, production from these machines will reach the standards expected of them. In line with Mr. Longden's recommendations, the re-opening of the Jarangdih mine in the Bokaro coalfield is being made the subject of a detailed study by the experts of the National Coal Board, U.K., in order to determine the feasibility of working the mine.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the implementation of the suggestion made by Mr. Longden will involve additional financial outlay and if so, what is the amount that would be required for the purpose?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Additional financial outlay will be involved if new work is undertaken. But, so far as organisational alterations suggested are concerned there will not be much of financial implication. I cannot give the amount.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the overall increase in coal production if these suggestions are given effect to?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This has nothing to do with this. The suggestions are of an organisational character. By the opening up of new mines,

the overall increase is what is mentioned in the Draft Outline of the Third Plan. That is, our target is to have 97 million tons a year towards the end of the Third Plan as compared to the capacity of 60 million tons which we have got at present.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether this Corporation is going to apply its mind with regard to the purchase or improvement in the conditions of mines which are in a very bad condition in regard to employment and other facilities?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That does not arise out of this question. Nationalisation of mines has got nothing to do with the present question.

Shri Radha Raman: My question is, apart from nationalisation, whether this Corporation will like to engage itself in obtaining some mines which are in a very bad condition with regard to employment, etc., just for experiment, I would like to know.

Sardar Swaran Singh: No experiment of that type is contemplated. The intention is not to be burdened with inefficient mines.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Did Mr. Longden carry out any investigations as to costs? Was he asked to make any recommendation with regard to the high cost factor of coal production in the N.C.D.C.?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No; he was not. I do not accept that the cost of production is comparatively high in the N.C.D.C.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether the training of the miners and operatives handling the new types of machines which are being installed was undertaken before the machines were installed or only as a result of Mr. Longden's suggestion this training is being undertaken? What is the nature of the training scheme?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Training schemes had been undertaken before. It is not as if on Mr. Longden's pointing out, the training schemes were undertaken. Well, there is always scope for improvement. If any suggestions are made by any friendly observers, we should welcome them.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is the nature of the training?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has just now said that this is concerned with the opening up of new mines, may I know whether it is a fact that the National Coal Development Corporation has drawn up plans for the development of coal mines in Ramgarh and Jarangdih areas in Bihar and whether it is also a fact that technical and financial assistance is proposed to be obtained from the U.S.A. and the U.K.?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That does not arise out of this.

Shri Hem Barua: It is said in the statement Jarangdih is being studied and the hon. Minister said that this is concerned with the opening of new mines. Therefore, this is vitaily concerned.

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know what training is imparted to these technicians. What is the period of training and what is the number of trainees? Is there any institute working under the N.C.D.C. to impart training?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There are training centres organised by the N.C.D.C. at a number of places.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadav: May I know whether the services of any experts from the U.K. are to be utilised for training our personnel?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think it will be necessary.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that these foreign experts have adversely commented on the methods of work and have also pointed out that too

many machines are lying idle at various mines?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Mr. Longden is the Director General of Production, National Coal Bord, U.K. He came here and spent about 2 weeks or so. He is a high-powered executive in the U.K. He did not go into the details. This question does not arise out of this.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it appears that the National Coal Board are going to have a detailed study with regard to Jarangadih and Bokaro areas. I would like to know the time by which they will be able to finish the study and submit a report.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The experts have already arrived in India or are likely to arrive soon—I am speaking from memory. They should take some months before they make any concrete recommendation.

Shri Tangamani: As a result of Mr. Longden's recommendation, we are told that two Directorates, Directorate of Planning and Directorate of Production, have been set up. We would like to know whether the division of jobs has resulted in efficiency and what is the experience as a result of this bifurcation.

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is too early to give any firm commitment. I think this appears to be a better arrangement.

Social Welfare Board Funds

*1162. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Social Welfare Board Funds are being operated through Panchayats and Panchayat Samitees;

(b) what are the existing arrangements and what efforts are being made to streamline these; and

(c) what is the quantum of funds made available by the Board to Panchayat Samitees and Zila Parishads for 1961-62?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No Sir.

(b) Funds are released to the voluntary welfare organisations by the Central Social Welfare Board, either directly or through the State Social Welfare Advisory Board concerned.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if certain State Governments still continue to be unreconciled with the aid of the Central Social Welfare Board independently in their States, and if it is so, how they function in those States?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As I have explained, the Central Social Welfare Board makes grants only to voluntary organisations. Difficulty has arisen in States which have set up Panchayat samitis or panchayats. The Central Social Welfare Board does not make any grants to these because they do not come under its purview. But, if the State Governments approach the Central Government, they will certainly consider the matter. In fact, last time, at the time of the conference of State Ministers, I made it very clear that if the State Governments approach the Central Government, the matter will certainly receive their consideration.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Particularly in those States where the State Governments have not reconciled, I want to know whether the voluntary organisations have ceased to receive any financial grants. How does this happen? Are the organisations which were already receiving aid from the Central Social Welfare Board, because of the intransigence of the State Governments, continuing to receive grants?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The position with regard to some of the States like Andhra Pradesh is, where Project Implementation Committees were financed directly by the Central Social Welfare Board, they are not operating any more, because, Panchayat samitis have taken them over. Therefore, the

Central Social Welfare Board is not giving any grants to these committees. I have, however, told the State Governments that if they approach the Central Government, they would certainly consider the matter, because, then, it would be between the Government and the Government. The Central Social Welfare Board does not come into the picture. We would certainly consider those cases where there has been democratic decentralisation and Panchayat Samitis have taken over many of the activities which were being formerly carried out by the Central Social Welfare Board.

Shri Kasliwal: Perhaps, the hon. Minister is aware that panchayat samitis also do some social welfare work. Now, he has said that there are other agencies also which are doing social welfare work. May I know whether Government have considered the question of the duplication and overlapping that are there, and if so, whether they have found out any procedure by which these could be avoided?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This could not be avoided, because the Social Welfare Board does not deal with the panchayats and the local boards. It only deals with the social welfare organisations, because of its very constitution. If the State Government approach the Central Government, the matter would certainly be considered sympathetically.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it not a fact that the project implementing committees now taken over by the voluntary organisations have had to discontinue their maternity units, and consequently, so much of the equipment is lying idle and is being wasted, and if so, how do Government propose to utilise those things?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is very unfortunate if any of the social welfare works, which was started, has been stopped. This has not been brought to my notice. If the State Government take up the matter with us, we shall certainly consider this matter.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one thing? These project implementing committees were right in the rural areas, and the maternity unit used to be the one thing that was most useful. But, now that has been discontinued, and a condensed course is being taken up. Patterns also change. How will Government account for the loss of the utility of these maternity units? . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is only arguing it out again. She is only emphasising the same thing again in the form of another question.

Shri Tyagi: Since it is not possible for the Central agency to be fully acquainted with various voluntary organisations working in the rural areas all over the country, do these boards consult the State Governments or the district authorities like the Antarim Zilla Parishads etc. to find out whether the organisation to which they are going to give grants and which they are going to patronise is really worthy of their patronage?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Every State has a State Social Welfare Board, and the chairman of the State Social Welfare Board is appointed in consultation with the State Government. So, there is that liaison between the Social Welfare Board here and the State Social Welfare Board. As far as I am aware, the work is progressing satisfactorily. I have not received any complaints where the State Government have raised any objections as to why certain grants were given for certain institutions or as to why grants were not given to certain institutions.

Shri Tyagi: Shall I take it that there is no direct dealing?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There are certain organisations to which the grants are given directly, and they are of an all-India nature. But, normally, the grants are channelled and given on

the recommedation of the State Social Welfare Board.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have not approached the Central Government to divert the funds which were hitherto given to the Social Welfare Board, to the panchayats?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am not aware of this. This matter was discussed with the State Government when this question arose, but I am not aware whether any such request came. If the hon. Member would give me notice, I shall certainly look into this matter.

Shri Ansar Harvani: May I know the criteria for selecting the voluntary organisations to which the Social Welfare Board gives aid? Is it or is it not a fact that a number of organisations have been given help, which are not doing any social welfare work at all?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members can discuss all this when the report comes up for discussion.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Social Welfare Board has drawn up a very long list of rules for the giving of grants to the social welfare organisations. If a copy of the grant-in-aid code is not already in the library, it will be placed there. I am not aware of any such case as the hon. Member has mentioned. If the hon. Member has any such case in view, he may kindly draw my attention to it, and we shall refer it to the Social Welfare Board.

Shri Tyagi: The point is whether their accounts are audited.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लक्ष्यों में से एक प्रजातंत्रीय विकेन्द्रीकरण भी है । इस लक्ष्य को देखते हुए क्या यह उचित नहीं होगा कि सेंट्रल वैलफेयर बोर्ड को, जो कि एक केन्द्रीय संस्था है और केन्द्रीकरण की तरफ़ जाती है, खत्म कर दिया जाये और वह सारी धन-राशि जो कि इस के द्वारा खर्च की जा रही है, जिला परिषदों, पंचायत समितियों और पंचायतों के द्वारा खर्च की जाये ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह प्रश्न इसलिये नहीं उठता है कि अब सब जगह विकेन्द्रीकरण नहीं हुआ है.....

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : जहां हो गया है, वहां ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : ..और जब वह सारे देश में हो जायगा, तब इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा सकता है । फिर भी मेरा ख्याल यह है कि सोशल वैलफेयर बोर्ड की हमेशा आवश्यकता रहेगी, क्योंकि देश में वालन्टेरी आरगनाइज़ेशन्ज़ हमेशा रहेंगी । इस देश में यह कभी भी किसी की मन्शा नहीं है कि सारा काम राज्य अपने ऊपर ले ले । वालन्टेरी आरगनाइज़ेशन्ज़ ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़नी चाहिए और अगर वालन्टेरी आरगनाइज़ेशन्ज़ होंगी, तो सोशल वैलफ़ेयर बोर्ड की भी ज़रूरत होगी ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : ऐसी भी स्टेटस हैं, जहां डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड, जिला परिषद्, पंचायत समितियां इत्यादि नहीं हैं और न ही सोशल वैलफ़ेयर बोर्ड ही है—जैसे कि बिहार है—वहां गवर्नमेंट पैसा कैसे देती है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : बिहार में तो सोशल वैलफ़ेयर बोर्ड है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : वहां डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड नहीं हैं । वहां कैसे देंगे ?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Central Government and also all the State Governments except the Government of West Bengal have accepted the policy of decentralisation, and panchayati raj is going to be established, and as a result of the establishment of the panchayati raj, this social welfare board has become defunct, as, for instance, in Andhra Pradesh. In the light of this, may I know whether

the Ministry of Education has discussed this matter wtih the Ministry of Community Development and co-operation or proposes to discuss it with that Ministry so as to bring about some solution and resolve all these difficulties?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, the hon. Member's assumptions are not correct. The project implementation committee, to which, I think, the hon. Member is referring, had only a limited objective. So, the whole of the social welfare board has not become defunct. In fact, there are many social welfare organisations which are still functioning there, and which are entitled to get grants from the Social Welfare Board. Even if the Government of India gives grants to the panchayat samitis through the State Governments, still there will be need for the Social Welfare Board, because there will be many other voluntary organigations which will be working in the field.

Shri C. D. Pande: When such funds are allotted to the voluntary organisations what is the guarantee that they are properly spent? Do Government audit their accounts, or are they only at the mercy of the organisations to which these grants are given?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Central Social Welfare Board's accounts are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Shri C. D. Pande: I want to know whether the accounts of the organisations to which grants are given are audited or not.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: All the accounts are audited.

Shri C. D. Pande: Are the accounts of the non-official bodies audited?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will kindly make it clear. The hon. Member wants to know whether the accounts of those institutions to which the Social Welfare Board is giving grants are also audited and submitted to the Social Welfare Board.

Shri C. D. Pande: Is there any check to see that the amounts are properly spent?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No grants are made by the Social Welfare Board unless these institutions submit the statements of their accounts properly audited by the chartered accountants; all the voluntary organisations do not go to the Comptroller and Auditor-General for the audit of their accounts, but they have their own agencies, and they get their accounts audited by the chartered accountants. It is one of the conditions of giving grants that no grant will be given unless proper statements are submitted by the voluntary organisations. It may be that some institutions may have been defaulters; when grants are being distributed to thousands of organisations, it may be that in one or two cases, the organisations may have defaulted, but I do not think that it will be fair to draw a general conclusion from this that all the voluntary organisations are not submitting any accounts.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: On a point of order. I would like to seek some elucidation from you with regard to the spending of the funds of the Government of India in this manner. As the hon. Minister has stated, the funds are being spent or administered in this manner, and at least in some cases, the accounts have not been audited. It will not be proper that any funds of the Government of India should be spent by any agency whose accounts are not audited properly.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: How does the hon. Member draw that conclusion?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I am drawing this conclusion from the statement that the hon. Minister himself has made namely that they submit only statements of accounts.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have said that no grants are given to any organisation unless it submits properly audited statements of accounts. It may be, as I said, that in one or two cases, the institutions may have made mistakes; I do not know; it is possible

that when grants are given to thousands of institutions, they may have defaulted in one or two cases, but it would not be fair to draw the conclusion that grants are not properly utilised at all. What can anybody do, if out of thousands of institutions, one institution makes a mistake? It would be wrong to stop grants to all the institutions, on that score.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member raised a point of order. It is true that when moneys are given to the Social Welfare Board, the accounts of the Social Welfare Board ought to be audited thoroughly. They are liable to submit their accounts to this House so that we may sanction grants for the next year. So far as the other persons or organisations or institutions to whom grants are made by the Social Welfare Board are concerned, these grants may be to individuals, small institutions or big institutions. The hon. Minister has said that generally with respect to those institutions it is seen that the accounts are audited by the Auditor-General —whereas with respect to small institutions, their accounts are audited by chartered accountants. There may be cases of individuals, say, some musicians or artists; they are also given grants. Nobody knows as to how they spend it; it is not possible easily to know or to have those accounts audited by a chartered accountant.

There is no point of order in this. It is not necessary that every small amount given to every person should be audited. As a matter of fact, this matter was brought before us with respect to the Banaras Hindu University and other Universities. We get the audited reports of those Universities. I thought at one stage whether we ourselves should not subject to our control whatever little money is given by the University Grants Commission to not only the Banaras Hindu University but other Universities also. But in some cases it is possible to do it; in some other cases, it is not possible to do it. Therefore, generally all accounts must be audited. We must leave it at that stage.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether it is not one of the rules of the Social Welfare Board in giving grants that the organisations concerned must submit audited accounts to them before money is sanctioned? If this has not been followed, in how many cases has it not been followed?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already answered that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the amount sanctioned without the organisations submitting audited accounts?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have traversed too far from the main question. I really cannot carry all this information as to how many institutions are there which have not submitted their accounts and so on.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow all these questions to be brought up when we discuss the Report of the Central Social Welfare Board. There is no good asking these questions during Question Hour. We are not discussing the audit report here just now.

Natural Gas

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*1163. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1242 on the 1st April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the schemes for utilisation or refinery gas and natural gas at Nahorkatiya have been finalised;

(b) if so, their details; and

(c) whether all the plants for manufacturing by-products are to be in the private sector?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information is laid on the

Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV annexure No. 20).

Shri Indrajit Gupta: According to the statement, projects for the utilisation of natural gas are still being worked out in some cases. But when this question was raised sometime ago, it was stated by the hon. Minister that licences for setting up the plants for the manufacture of three products, namely, Furnace Black,—Polyethylene and Cis-4-Polybutadiene were granted to three firms in Calcutta. May I know how this discrepancy is explained between the two statements?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is no discrepancy. If the hon. Member looks up the reply given on the earlier occasion, he will find that not three licences but licences to two firms have been issued. There is no discrepancy at all. Merely issuing a licence does not mean that the project has been established.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know what are the factors which will be taken into consideration in deciding which of these projects is to be in the public sector and which in the private sector?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Each case will be considered on its own merits.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What are the factors guiding those considerations?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Those factors also will vary from project to project.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the project would come into operation only during 1962—64, may I know whether Government have computed the cubic feet of natural gas obtainable from Nahorkatiya that will be burnt out and wasted during this period?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have not got that detail. If a separate question is tabled, I will give the exact figure.

Shri Hem Barua: There has been no such computation, as he has said. May I know how many cubic feet of natural gas obtained from Nahorkatiya has been burnt out so far?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as this natural gas is concerned, there are two sources of it. One is from those wells which contain only gas. There is no question of burning the gas from these wells which produce only gas. They are sealed and the gas will be taken out only when it is required. It is true that when oil is produced from certain oil wells, gas is liberated. That gas has to be flared unless other industries based on its utilisation are established.

So far the quantity of oil produced from Nahorkatiya is for the projects of the Digboi refinery only, and the flaring of gas in that area is a phenomenon which must be quite familiar to the hon. Member, coming as he does from Assam.

Audio-Visual Aid

*1164. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Board for Audio-Visual Education has recommended to Government to explore the possibility of introducing audio-visual aid for education in all schools in the country by collecting small contribution from students themselves; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know what will be the total expenditure for implementing this proposal and whether it is the idea of Government to meet the entire expenditure by collecting funds from students or to meet a portion of the expenditure from government funds?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: So far, Government have not taken any decision. This was a recommendation made by the Board. The proposal was to collect a small contribution of Re. 1 per student per annum. It is a very small

amount. Whether it is worthwhile or not, Government will have to consider the matter. No decision has been taken so far.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : श्रवण और दर्शन के माध्यम के द्वारा जिस शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में सरकार बहुत दिनों से विचार कर रही है, उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या शिक्षक तैयार करने की भी कोई योजना सरकार ने बनाई है ? यदि बनाई है तो क्या अभी हाल में जो एक इंस्टिट्यूट कायम की गई है शिक्षा मन्त्रालय के आधीन उसमें भी श्रवण और दर्शन के माध्यम द्वारा शिक्षा का कोई काम होगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां, उसमें ट्रेनिंग का आयोजन है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस से समय-समय पर लोग आते हैं ट्रेनिंग के लिये और वहां शिक्षकों को सब तरह की सुविधायें दी जाती हैं ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Government are aware that some of the States have introduced this scheme, and if so, what is the reaction of the general public to the special levy that is going to be made besides the fee that is charged?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That stage has not yet come. As I said, Government are examining the recommendation which the Board has made. The stage of implementing that recommendation and charging this fee has not yet come at all.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि अभी तक देश में कितने शिक्षक तैयार हुए हैं और कितने स्कूलों में इस को शिक्षा के माध्यम के तौर पर प्रारम्भ किया गया है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : कई स्कूल हैं जहां इसके माध्यम द्वारा शिक्षा दी जाती है, आडियो-विजुअल एड्स के द्वारा शिक्षा दी जाती है । सवाल यह है कि कितने नमें इंस्ट्रूमेंटस वगैरह हैं । कई स्कूल आपको मिलेंगे जहां ये इंस्ट्रूमेंटस हैं, कहीं कुछ ज्यादा कहीं कुछ कम । इसकी तादाद मेरे पास नहीं है । लेकिन लगभग सभी स्कूलों में कुछ न कुछ एडस तो होते हैं ।

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The first part of the question has not been replied to. I asked how many teachers are being trained.

Mr. Speaker: I have called Dr. Aney. I will call him later.

Dr. M. S. Aney: The hon. Member who put the supplementary question wanted to know the reaction of the public. I want to know if the hon. Member himself is in possession of information concerning the reaction of the public. If so, will he enlighten the Members of the House as also the hon. Minister on the point?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Reaction to what?

Dr. M. S. Aney: The hon. Member asked what the reaction of the public was to the proposal to levy this fee on the people. To this, the hon. Minister did not reply. I ask the hon. Member whether he has got the information. If he has, he should inform the Members and also the hon. Minister.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have not ascertained the general public opinion in this matter. But generally parents do not like to pay any fees. That is very well known. As I said, no decision has been taken by the Government so far. This was one recommendation among the many recommendations made by the Board. That stage has not come. Government will certainly take into account all the factors. Public opinion, what reactions people have on this—all these matters will be examined by the Government when they take a decision.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैंने यह पूछा था कि अब तक इस माध्यम द्वारा शिक्षा देने के लिये कितने शिक्षक तैयार हो चके हैं । यदि

यह सूचना मन्त्री महोदय से पास इस समय नहीं है तो वह इसको बाद में सदन की मेज पर रखने की कृपा करें ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां, मैं रख दूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या ऐसी कोई स्कीम है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां है, मैंने माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन किया है कि जितने अध्यापक अभी तक ट्रेन हो पायें हैं उनकी सूची सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

AVRO 748

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*1166. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 616 on the 8th March, 1961 and state:

(a) what further progress has since been made regarding manufacture of AVRO 748 in Kanpur; and

(b) when the first aircraft is likely to be in the air?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Satisfactory progress is being maintained.

(b) It is hoped that the first flight will take place in about two or three months.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Previously the same reply was given that satisfactory progress was being made. I want to know whether this is likely to be produced in 1961.

Mr. Speaker: Three months, I think, will be within 1961.

Sardar Majithia: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will have the benefit before others have the benefit.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is why I am more interested.

I want to know whether the services of any foreign experts have been asked for; if so, the number of those experts working in Kanpur.

Sardar Majithia: Not in this particular case.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether it is a fact that the original weight fixed for this Avro 748 has been exceeded now; if so, may I know by what extent it has reduced the load capacity of this aircraft?

Sardar Majithia: It is true that the all-up weight has gone up by about 3,000 lbs., but that is nothing extraordinary.

Mr. Speaker: He only wanted to know whether it would lessen its capacity to carry goods or passengers.

Sardar Majithia: That will depend. When the aircraft goes into production and flies, we will know, because certain improvements do take place even if the weight goes up; certain other improvements counterbalance that.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The hon. Deputy Minister has informed us that the first flight may be expected in about three months. Does it mean that in three months time the Avro 748 will go into full production, or it will be only tested?

Sardar Majithia: As I said, the aircraft which is being produced is expected to fly in two or three months. After this aircraft is produced, further aircraft will roll off the factory.

Shri Morarka: The hon. Deputy Minister said just now that the overall weight of this plane has increased by 3,000 lbs. May I know whether it is not a fact that the only merit on which this plane was selected has now disappeared because the freight carrying capacity of the plane has been

considerably reduced as compared to other planes like the Lockheed?

Sardar Majithia: No, Sir. I do not subscribe to that view. As I said, it is true that the all-up weight has gone up, but there are other improvements which are taking place which might counterbalance that, and the full picture will only come up after this plane has got the type certificate that is expected shortly.

Shri Morarka: What are the other improvements which are taking place which, according to the hon. Deputy Minister, would counterbalance this new unexpected difficulty of increased weight?

Sardar Majithia: Better performance of the engine itself might be one of them and certain improvements in the design that are constantly being put in, because the first model which is produced in England is a pre-production model, and as it goes on flying, certain new items come to light, certain new improvements take place, and the production model is always started after all these tests are gone through and the aircraft has got a type certificate. As yet the type certification has not taken place. That is expected shortly in England. Immediately after that, this aircraft will go into production in the normal course.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know what percentage of the components of the engine is imported?

Sardar Majithia: The engine that is going into this aircraft will be Dart-6.

Mr. Speaker: Is the whole thing imported?

Sardar Majithia: At the moment, yes, but we have got a licence and we will be producing it.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the percentage of the imported components of this plane?

Sardar Majithia: I am afraid I have not got the details with me, but, as I said, so far as the air frame is concerned, we are manufacturing most of that over here, but so far as the instruments which are going into this aircraft are concerned, they are being imported which is the normal practice.

Shri Morarka *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: We are going into too many details.

Shri Morarka: This is very important, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I know, but hon. Member will go and see it at Kanpur. Very often the details cannot be given on the floor of the House in the Question Hour.

Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur

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*1167. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplated to introduce more subjects other than those introduced in 1960 in the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur;

(b) if so, whether the subjects have been introduced;

(c) whether students have been admitted into these courses; and

(d) if so, the number of students admitted?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir. It was contemplated that courses in Textile Technology would be introduced later.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

With your permission I may add that no final decision has been taken about the introduction of textile tech-

nology in this college. There is also a proposal for the introduction of two new subjects, namely aeronautics and architecture, in this college.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Deputy Minister has stated that there is a proposal for introducing aeronautical engineering and architecture. May I know when these will be introduced in the college?

Dr. M. M. Das: No decision has been taken. They are yet in the proposal stage.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether Government is contemplating the holding of admission tests on an all-India basis for admission to this institution which is of an all-India character?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is being considered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Government have acquired the land required or is it still in litigation? What is the correct position?

Dr. M. M. Das: About the land, so far as we are concerned, we asked the State Government to hand over to us the required amount of land. The State Government has handed over to us already about 750 acres of land free of cost, and another 295 acres of land are going to be handed over to us shortly. How the State Government has acquired the land we do not know, nor are we concerned with it.

Hostel for Working Women

*1168. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India's attention has been drawn to recent newspaper reports that the Bombay branch of the Federation of University Women in India propose to construct a hostel for working women in India and foreign women students who visit the country for short period;

(b) if so, Government's reaction to the proposal;

(c) whether Government have been approached for any financial assistance towards the cost of construction of the building;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Government of India are aware of the proposal.

(b) Government generally welcome the proposal.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). A request for a grant of Rs. 1·50 lakhs was received but no assistance could be given to the Federation as the proposal is not covered under the existing rules.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it a fact that some firm proposals from American foundations have been received as matching grants for this institution?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am not aware of any American foundation making an offer.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Should such a matching grant be made, what would be the reaction of the Government to that?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The question is hypothetical. I have already stated that the Government welcome the proposal, but the main difficulty with regard to the institution is that they have no plot of land on which they can erect the buildings. Unless the plot of land is acquired, how can the Government consider the proposal? Hon. Members have just expressed the view that the Government should be very careful with regard to the utilisation of public funds. Therefore, the institution must have a plot of land before we can give grant for the erection of the building.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether in the case of the working women's hostel to be constructed by private voluntary organisations Government has any scheme

for giving grant to such organisations not necessarily for women from foreign countries but for our own working women?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, Sir.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We have a system of grants. Is it a matching grant or is it an outright grant for such purposes?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Most of the grants are given on matching basis.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this Federation has indicated the place where they are going to put up these hostels?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: At one stage they were negotiating for a certain property in Kolaba, Bombay; but later on they informed us that that property had been sold to somebody else. And the Social Welfare Board could not sanction any grant unless they indicate whether they have been able to possess any plot of land.

Mr. Speaker: What do you mean by University women?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Graduate women form their own organisation.

Mr. Speaker: After graduation?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes; after graduation.

Mr. Speaker: How are they university people?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: They are mostly university women; they have passed out of the university and they have formed their own union.

Mr. Speaker: Then, all of us also are university men.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We can also form a union.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know why they should be called university women.

House-building Aid to Defence Personnel

*1169. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme to give house-building aid to Defence personnel and ex-servicemen has been accepted; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Defence Services officers and personnel are eligible to receive monetary assistance for house-building purposes under one of the other of three different schemes. Ex-servicemen can apply for loans for house-building purposes under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 21].

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know why the lower ranks of the Defence personnel have been excluded from the scheme?

Sardar Majithia: I have not quite followed what the hon. Member means by lower ranks. Naiks and petty officers serving in the Armed Forces are included. So far as other ranks are concerned, they come only for a limited period of service which may be 7, 8 or 9 years, in which case it does not apply.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know the percentage of the Defence people who have taken advantage of this?

Sardar Majithia: I have not got the figures here.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether this concession is given to the civilian personnel in the Defence establishment?

Sardar Majithia: I require notice for that. This question was regarding the service personnel.

Administrative Reorganisation of Divisions in Tripura

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*1170. { **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**
Shri Bangshi Thakur:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any administrative reorganisation of the Divisions of Tripura;

(b) if so, the nature of such reorganisation;

(c) whether the Tripura Territorial Council was consulted before taking decision in this matter;

(d) whether there has been any protest against the reorganisation; and

(e) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) and (e). Some persons and associations mainly representing practising lawyers and members of business community from Dharmnagar, Khowai and Belonia have protested against a proposal under examination of shifting of sub-divisional headquarters from Khowai and Kailasahar to Teliamura and Kumarghat respectively on the ground that it would uproot the established towns and would cause inconvenience to general public.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know the estimated cost if the scheme is to be implemented?

Shri Datar: I could not follow the hon. Member.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: What is the estimated initial expenditure that would be incurred if the scheme is to be implemented?

Shri Datar: That matter itself is under examination.

Now, because the new Act as passed by Parliament was introduced it has become necessary to redesignate the divisions. That was the reason why this question was under examination. It is still at a very preliminary stage.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know whether before finalising the scheme public opinion would be ascertained there?

Shri Datar: Government would consult the Central Advisory Board of Tripura in this respect.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would like to know whether, in view of this new change, Government propose to wait till the legislation for bringing Tripura and the Centrally Administered areas on a par with the earlier Part B States comes in?

Shri Datar: It is still in a very early stage. It is under examination and, at the proper time, when the details are formally considered, it will be placed before the Central Advisory Board for Tripura for their opinion.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It has been stated a number of times in this House that this question of the fundamental administrative set-up in Tripura is under consideration, whether any changes should be introduced or not. I want to know whether the report recently appearing in the Press that this idea has now been given up by the Union Government is true.

Shri Datar: This is of a very limited nature. It would be clear from part (a) of the question:

> "whether there has been any administrative reorganisation of the Divisions of Tripura?"

The hon. Member is asking a question about the set-up in Tripura itself. It is an entirely different matter.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that if this scheme is implemented it will cause more inconvenience to the people because in that part of Tripura easy transport system is not available?

Shri Datar: So far as this question is concerned, in case this proposal is further pursued, Government would see to it that no inconvenience is caused to any person.

Pig Iron and Steel at Rourkela

*1171. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any shortage was detected in the Pig Iron and steel produced at Rourkela;

(b) if so, whether the same was investigated; and

(c) the results of this investigation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) While there was no shortage in the production of steel ingots, there was some shortage in the case of pig iron.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Investigations revealed that it was mainly due to under-estimation of losses as scrap while casting iron in the pig casting machine, losses in the pig casting machine and not deducting the weight of slag, kish, etc. included in the weight of hot metal.

Shri Morarka: May I know the total quantity found short as against expectation?

Sardar Swaran Singh: In October, 1960, the Hindustan Steel reported that a stock verification conducted on 1st July, 1960, had revealed a shortage of 19780 tons in pig iron stocks. They held some investigation as regards scrap formation in the runner and during the conversion of hot metal to cold pig through the pig casting machine. Actual weighments were conducted twice to assess its percentage. The result of those weighments was that an average of 12½ per cent of the hot metal poured over the pig casting machine goes as scrap which is higher than the assessment of scrap formation of 10 per cent. On this calculation, the shortage could have been of the order of 29251 tons.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether similar shortages are found also in either of the other steel plants, Bhilai and Durgapur or whether it is only in Rourkela?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I must confess I have no information. If a separate question is tabled about the other two steel plants, I will collect the information.

Re. Question 1174

Mr. Speaker: I have been requested to take up 1174; there are still 3 more minutes. Question 1174.

Conversion activities of Christian Missionaries in M.P.

*1174. **Shri Assar:**
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Maharaja Bhanu Pratap Singh, ex-Ruler of Narsinghgarh, has written a letter to the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and drawn his attention to mass conversion of Adivasis by Christian missionaries and creating bitter feelings of Christians versus non-Christians developing among the Adivasis particularly in Raigarh District of Chhatisgarh region;

(b) if so, whether Government have made inquiry in this matter; and

(c) if so, what suggestion is given by the Central Government to the State Government to stop this conversion?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). Maharaja Bhanu Pratap Singh had written to the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh a letter containing a reference to the proselytising activities of Christian Missionaries in the Chhatisgarh region of that State. The State Government are fully alive to the situation and are considering the question as a whole. The writer has not raised any fresh issue requir-

ing separate action by the State Government.

Shri Assar: May I know the reason why Government has not implemented the Neogy Committee Report?

Shri Datar: Government are not ignoring any of the representations when they are received.

Mr. Speaker: Are they implementing the Neogy Committee Report?

Shri Datar: The Neogy Committee Report was not accepted by the Madhya Pradesh Government at all. Nor was it acted upon. Whenever any complaints are received Government will look into them as to whether there are any forcible conversions or conversions by deception.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अभी समाचार पत्रों में एक ऐसा समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने नियोगी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सिफारिशों के ऊपर केन्द्रीय सरकार से सम्मति चाही थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समाचार में कहां तक सत्यांश है।

Shri Datar: I am not aware of any representation made by the State Government to us in this respect.

Dr. M. S. Aney: There was a report of Mr. Rege which was made at the instance of the M.P. Government.

Shri Datar: I believe that there was one report like that Rege committee's report.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Has not the Government got a copy of the report?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Will it not be better to preach unity of religions so that there will be no trouble of conversion afterwards?

Mr. Speaker: He must allow the hon. Minister to reply.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I asked whether he has received a copy of that report.

Shri Datar: I must have received a copy.

श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि नियोगी समिति की रिपोर्ट को भारत सरकार ने कितनी मान्यता दी थी और क्या मध्यप्रदेश सरकार को इस बारे में कोई सिफारिशें भेजी गई हैं या नहीं ?

Shri Datar: These two committees were appointed by the respective provincial Governments and it was more for them to take action and not for us.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Has the Central Government gone into the fact as to what are the incentives that are being offered by the missionaries for conversion? Cannot those vary incentives be given by our own Government?

Shri Datar: It is true that sometimes certain complaints are received that temptations are offered and Government look into each such cases to see whether there is any foundation.

Shri Jangde: How many Christian missionaries have been asked to leave Madhya Pradesh for forcible conversion?

Shri Datar: I cannot answer that question offhand.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether the Government has any knowledge as to the States outside India from where these missionaries get funds.

Shri Datar: It has been given already in answer to some question.

Mr. Speaker: Total has been given—about 7 or 8 crores.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Has Government's attention been drawn to the remark in the Backward Class Commissioner's report that these have been more conversions after independence than during the British regime?

Shri Datar: I remember to have read that in that report.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछड़ी जातियों के कमिश्नर

की रिपोर्ट पर जब जब भी संसद में चर्चा हुई है उस सम्बन्ध में सदस्यों ने चिन्ता व्यक्त की है कि मध्यप्रदेश के पहाड़ी और जंगली प्रदेशों में ईसाई प्रचारक बलात धर्म-परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई रिपोर्ट जानने का यत्न किया है कि इस बात में कहां तक सच्चाई है ?

Shri Datar: Whenever any complaints are received either on the floor of this House or the other or when any representations are received independenctly, Government make enquiries into them and satisfy themselves that nothing wrong has been done.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: This is becoming a discussion.

Shri Basumatari: Inspite of the fact that Government has begun many developmental activities in the tribal areas, how is it that the tribal people are tempted to convert themselves to the Christian faith? I want to know the reason:

Shri Datar: I could not follow his question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says that it is the special responsibility of the Central Government under the Constitution to take care of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The question is: why should they allow the Christian missionaries to go there and arrange for their social welfare and so on and incidentally begin to convert them and why not the Central Government themselves do all that is necessary for them?

Shri Datar: I have already replied to this question. Whenever any complaints are received of forcible conversions from this areas, full enquiries are made. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: It is not a question of punitive measure. Hon. Members want to ask about the preventive measures. Why should you not remove those inconveniences under which the tribals are labouring and make it impossible for them to convert. They do not come to us to convert. Why should they go to them to convert? That is exactly the question the hon. Member asks; he comes from that area. Why should they be in such a position as to be tempted to be converted and the missionaries think that it is proper ground for them to go and convert? Why not they come to Delhi and do so? That is the question of the hon. Member.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I think the Government is doing many things developmental activities and social welfare activities— in those areas. The pace may not be so rapid. Yet every day we are going ahead with our programme of activities and I think it has done considerable good to the Scheduled Tribes, especially of the Madhya Pradesh area.

As regards the Christian missionaries, I do not think that we should restrict their activities in so far as they confine themselves to social activities and if they open a dispensary or a hospital, we cannot and should not prevent them. But if there is forcible conversion, of course it is to be prevented. Much more than the Government, it is for the social welfare workers and the Members of Parliament to create the necessary atmosphere and climate in which, for small temptations and for other things, the Scheduled Tribes brethren do not agree to convert themselves or accept any other religion.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over. We shall take up the Short Notice question.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Recognition of Political Parties

Shri B. C. Kamble: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very recently Election Commission of India

held a conference of different political parties and groups to consider, among other election matters, the question of according recognition to political parties; and

(b) the details of—

(i) suggestions made and the reaction thereto of the Election Commission of the said question of recognition of parties;

(ii) the stage at which the matter stands;

(iii) when the decision on 'recognition' would be finalised and the steps (of giving opportunities to the concerned groups and parties) proposed before finalising the decision of recognition of parties and groups?

The Minister of Law (Shri Asoke K. Sen): (a) and (b). The Chief Election Commissioner recently met representatives of the different political parties and groups and informally discussed with them various election matters. The principles adopted by the Election Commission for recognising certain political parties for the purpose of allotting symbols exclusively to their candidates were reviewed. In particular, the basis on which newly formed parties should or could be recognised by the Election Commission was discussed. In regard to parties recognised only in two or three States, suggestions were made that their candidates at elections in other States should have a preferential claim over independent candidates to the party symbol. The Election Commission is considering all these suggestions and expects to issue very soon a revised order under rule 5 of the Conduct of Elections Rules regarding the reservation of particular symbols for candidates sponsored by recognised parties at parliamentary and assembly elections.

12.10 hrs.

Shri B. C. Kamble: May I know whether the Election Commission has collected or proposes to collect information with regard to certain recognised political parties fighting the elections not in the name of their respective party-names, but as a united front, functioning before, during and after the elections, having a common programme, a common policy and a common platform within the State legislatures as well as outside, such as, for instance,—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member is making a speech. Let him put a question.

Shri B. C. Kamble: I am putting the question. If so, what legal steps the Election Commission has taken so far,—

Mr. Speaker: I thought supplementaries ought to be off-hand. The hon. Member has got his supplementaries written, and is reading them out. Where is the end of it?

Shri B. C. Kamble: I am putting the point.

Mr. Speaker: If there is a point, he must speak orally.

Shri B. C. Kamble: What steps have the Government taken or propose to take to see that the recognised parties fight the election in their respective recognised names and not in the name of united fronts?

Shri A. K. Sen: The question is in the form of a conundrum. It would be easier to answer if the actual instance is cited. (*Interruption.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I can only say that I have recognised the United Front here, the UPG.

Shri Nagi Reddy *rose*—

Shri Goray: The Law Minister is asking for an instance, and the hon. Member is willing to give an instance.

Shri Nath Pai: He is ready to give one.

Shri B. C. Kamble: I am giving an instance. The Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti, in the State of Maharashtra, has a common programme, a common policy and a common platform within

the State legislature and outside the State legislature. Therefore, if the party's programme and platform are the same, I am asking what are the grounds and the purpose for which the Election Commission gives separate recognition for each party and allots the election symbols.

Shri A. K. Sen: Whether a party is a conglomeration of parties or is a single unified party is a matter of fact or is a question of fact. Certain principles are devised which would have a general application and if those principles have application to the instance or case in point, those principles will be applied; but if they do not apply, they will not be applied.

Shri Tyagi: May I know the names of the parties that were consulted by the Election Commission at the conference?

Mr. Speaker: That is a larger issue.

Shri Tyagi: What are the names of the parties invited? There is mention in the answer that some parties were invited for consultations. I want to know how many parties were represented at the conference, and what are their names.

Shri A. K. Sen: I think all the parties which are represented here in the House, including the Congress.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether it is a fact that the Election Commission is thinking in terms of changing the position of the all-India parties which have been accepted previously on the basis of a new criterion that they are trying to adopt before the elections are held?

Shri A. K. Sen: No, Sir. The only change that will be made is possible the liberalising of grants of symbols to parties.

Shri B. C. Kamble: In view of the fact that there political parties and also united fronts, will the Election Commission evolve certain criteria to define a political party as distinct from a united front?

Shri A. K. Sen: The work of defining it should be left to Parliament rather than to the Election Commission.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know what will happen to those parties which although are not purely alike but are based on communal grounds, or are communal parties, like the Hindu Mahasabha, the Muslim League, the Kazhagam, the Akali Party and the rest. Are all these parties going to be recognised this time or are going to be denied recognition?

Shri A. K. Sen: The Hindu Mahasabha is already recognised because it satisfies the rules for recognition. So far as the Muslim League is concerned, I do not think it satisfies the test yet.

Shri Thimmaiah: If a recognised political party is divided into two parties, and they demand the same recognised symbols, what will the Government do?

Mr. Speaker: If a party is divided into two groups, generally claiming to represent the entire party, what will the Commission do? That is the question.

Shri A. K. Sen: The Election Commission may be depended upon to devise a proper remedy.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I seek an information, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Not on this question.

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir. On the suggestion or advice tendered by you the other day that this House or Parliament should make 'noise', may I indulge in some noise-making regarding the adjournment motion on Master Tara Singh?

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I always would like the hon. Member to keep silence in this House!

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Registration of Deaths and Births

*1158. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to enact a Central Law to make the registration of births and deaths compulsory; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be brought before Parliament?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The Conference on Improvement of Vital Statistics held in April, 1961 recommended that there should be a Central Act on Vital Statistics to regulate the registration of births and deaths in the country. This recommendation is being examined in consultation with the State Government.

Central Institute for Foundry and Forging

*1165. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 3948 on the 26th April, 1961 and state:

(a) when the Central Institute for Foundry and Forging is going to be established;

(b) where it will be located; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent on the project during 1961-62?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) In the later part of the Third Plan period.

(b) Ranchi.

(c) No expenditure is expected to be incurred in the current year.

Petroleum Institute

*1172. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N. Special Fund has agreed to aid India in the establishment of the Petroleum Institute at Dehra Dun;

(b) if so, what will be the Fund's contribution to the project; and

(c) what action has so far been taken towards the implementation of the scheme?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 8 lakh dollars (About Rs. 38 lakhs).

(c) Necessary steps to implement the scheme will be taken after the document called "Plan of Operation" is signed between the U.N. Agency and the Government of India. Meanwhile preparatory action for hiring suitable building, purchase of furniture and equipment etc. are being planned. A suitable site for the location of the Institute has also been selected.

'Seizure of Gold at Bombay'

*1173. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bombay Central Excise staff discovered and seized a big haul of gold at Bombay on 20th June, 1961;

(b) if so, the value of the gold seized; and

(c) the result of the investigation made?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes sir. Gold weighing 72,364 grams was seized by the Central Excise Officers in the city of Bombay on the 20th, 21st and 22nd of June, 1961.

(b) Rs. 8,51,000 approximately.

(c) Three persons were arrested and produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. They were later released on bail. Further investigations are in progress.

हिन्दी शार्टहैंड पद्धति

*११७५. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिन्दी शार्टहैंड पद्धति को सुधारने के कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और कब तक उसके पूर्ण होने की आशा है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): हिन्दी तथा अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं का मारफ़ोफ़ोनेमिक विश्लेषण सम्बन्धी कार्य दक्कन कालेज, पूना और अन्य कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों को सौंप दिया गया है । विश्लेषण कार्य पूर्ण होने के पश्चात दक्कन कालेज एक प्रमाणिक पद्धति तैयार करने का कार्य आरम्भ करेगा । इस दौरान में आजकल प्रयक्त होने वाली एक या दो प्रणालियों को सरकार के अधीन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में अनुदेश देने के लिए अपना लिया गया है ।

अन्तर्राज्य सद्भावना का बढ़ाना

*११७६. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्तर्राज्य सद्भावना को बढ़ाने के लिए इस वर्ष के बजट में कितने रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ख) जनवरी, १९६१ में गणतंत्र दिवस समारोह के अवसर पर दिल्ली में आयोजित विद्यार्थियों की रैली में देश के कितने माध्यमिक स्कूलों ने भाग लिया था और इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार को कितना खर्च करना पड़ा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :
(क) ३०,००० रु० ।

(ख) ८२

१३,६७२ रु० ६१ नये पैसे ।

Vandalism at Ancient Monuments

*1177. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the ancient monuments which are of historical importance are disfigured and damaged by the persons who visit them; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to check these misdeeds?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir. But some are damaged by people inscribing their names on the monuments.

(b) Chowkidars are posted at the more important monuments. Bilingual notices are displayed at all monuments asking people not to damage their national heritage. State Governments have been asked to carry on a suitable educational programme in schools. Local authorities have been asked to help prevent vandalism.

Regional Research Stations for Fruit and Vegetable Preservation

*1178. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for setting up of five regional research stations for fruit and vegetable preservation; and

(b) if so, the progress made in regard thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has approved a scheme to set up six Regional Research Stations and five Sub-Stations.

(b) The regional station at Bombay and sub-stations at Nagpur and Trichur have started functioning. Steps are being taken to start the stations at Lucknow and Gauhati during 1961-62.

Education of Children of Political Sufferers

*1179. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. Samantsinhar:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1768 on the 15th March, 1961 and state:

(a) the reasons why only a few of the States have availed of the opportunities offered for the education of the children of political sufferers;

(b) whether the State Governments have been requested to expedite execution of the scheme; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of applications from political sufferers for the education of their children are lying undecided with the State Governments?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) As more than half the States and Union Territories are implementing the Scheme, it would not be correct to say that only a few States have availed of the facilities.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to the information so far received, it is not a fact.

Sales Tax Department, Kerala

*1180. **Shri V. Eacharan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from the allotted Government Officers working in the Sales Tax Department of Kerala Government for not extending the benefits granted by the Committee constituted under Section 115 (5)(a) of the States Re-organisation Act, 1956;

(b) when the Committee submitted its report; and

(c) what are the recommendations and why were they not implemented so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The Committee constituted under sub-section (5) of Section 115 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, is not competent to grant any benefits. The question of any representation regarding not extending the benefits granted by the Committee does not, therefore, arise. However, twenty representations have been received requesting that the orders passed by the Central Government in regard to the equation of posts in the Agricultural Income-Tax and Sales Tax Department of Kerala should be implemented. Those orders of the Central Government were notified by the State Government on 1-11-1960.

(b) The Central Advisory Committee made their recommendations regarding gazetted posts in this Department on 31-12-1959 and 15.6.1960. The State Advisory Committee which was constituted to deal with representations from non-gazetted Government servants made their recommendations to the Central Government on 1.4.1960

(c) A statement indicating the recommendations made by the Central and the State Advisory Committees is laid on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 22]. The State Government have been requested to furnish information whether orders passed by the Central Government have been implemented, and if not, the reasons for the delay in the implementation of the said orders. A possible cause of delay may be certain writ petitions which have been filed by some of the officers affected, challenging the validity of the orders passed by the Central Government.

New Instrument to Record Earthquakes

*1181. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Roorkee University is developing a new instrument to record earthquakes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The instrument is a simple pendulum which when shaken by an earthquake records its motion on a smoked glass plate with a pointer attached to the pendulum.

'Ventilation in Opium Factory, Ghazipur.'

*1182. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Chief Adviser of Factories (Medical), Government of India made certain recommendations for the improvement of ventilation of the Government owned Opium Factory at Ghazipur (U.P.) nearly two years back in view of the deleterious effect of narcotic gases on the health of workmen;

(b) whether these recommendations have been accepted by Government and implemented; and

(c) if not implemented the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) (a) Yes. The recommendations were received in May, 1960.

(b) and (c). These recommendations have been considered by Government and many of them have already been implemented. Steps are being taken to implement other recommendations also, so far as possible.

East Punjab Militia

*1183. **Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether East Punjab Militia and Jammu and Kashmir Militia were raised in the year 1948;

(b) whether both these Militias were later transferred to Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir Governments;

(c) whether Punjab Militia is any more subject to Army Act;

(d) whether Jammu and Kashmir Militia Jawans had been demanding increase in their pay, allowances and pension benefits;

(e) whether Home Secretary vide his letters dated 3rd May, 1961 and 6th June, 1961 increased the allowances of J. & K. Militia Jawans by Rs. 7.50 nP and Rs. 13.50 nP;

(f) whether the Government contemplate granting them pension benefits;

(g) whether it is a fact that in the letters cited above, the Secretary to the Home Ministry directed the Kashmir Government that J & K Militia was not an Army but only J. & K. armed police; and

(h) whether it is a fact that inspite of this the Jawans of J. & K. Militia are being dealt with under the Army Act in respect of discipline etc., without giving them the amenities and allowances due to the Jawans of the Armed Forces?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) Jammu and Kashmir Militia was transferred to Jammu and Kashmir Government. The East Punjab Militia was reorganised into Border Scouts in 1950 and was disbanded in 1957.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes.

(e) The increase ranges from Rs. 13.50 to 23.50 per month according to scales of pay.

(f) The question is under consideration.

(g) Yes.

(h) The personnel of the Jammu and Kashmir Militia have been enrolled under the Army Act and questions of discipline relating to them are therefore dealt with under that Act. They have been sanctioned lower

rates of pay than those admissible to personnel of the regular Army because they are liable to serve only in the State whereas Army personnel may be required to serve at any place in India or outside.

Archaeological Exploration

*1184. **Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the methods of archaeological survey and exploration done by the Lerici Foundation of the Milan Polytechnic which employ measurement of electrical resistance of the ground;

(b) whether this method would enable a small group of people to work very much faster than large teams using traditional methods; and

(c) whether these methods have been suggested to the Department of Archaeology at any time and if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is hypothethical.

(c) No, Sir.

Moratorium on R. V. Bank, Madurai

*1185. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed amalgamation of R. V. Bank, Madurai with another Bank;

(b) if so, reasons for the same;

(c) whether it is not a fact that Bank authorities have shown more liquid assets than is needed for paying depositors; and

(d) what is the present position in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). In the interests of the depositors of the R. V. Bank Private Ltd., Madurai and also in the public interest, the Reserve Bank prepared a scheme under sub-section (4) of section 45 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 for its amalgamation with the Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd., Karur and issued the scheme to the transferor and transferee banks under sub-section 7(a) of section 45.

(c) Yes.

(d) In view of the representations which have since been received from the transferor bank, the question whether it may be allowed to wind up its affairs voluntarily, after making full payment to the public depositors, is under consideration.

"Planetarium in Calcutta"

*1186. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the planetarium under construction in Calcutta with help from the German Democratic Republic is nearing completion;

(b) what is the share of Government in the project;

(c) whether it is to be called Birla Planetarium; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri M. M. Das): (a) The German Democratic Republic has nothing to do with the planetarium in Calcutta which is nearing completion.

(b) Government have no share in the project.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir, as the entire cost of construction, establishment and maintenance is being borne by the Birla Education Trust.

N.C.C. Rest House in Delhi

*1187. **Shri Jagdish Awasthi:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether N.C.C. Rest House was opened in Delhi in 1955;

(b) whether this Rest House has since been closed down;

(c) if so, when;

(d) the reasons for the closure; and

(e) what is the total loss incurred by the Organisation?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) On the 15th May 1957.

(d) The Rest House was closed on account of the loss incurred consequent upon sufficient number of N.C.C. Officers and cadets not making use of the same.

(e) The total loss, which was met from the Private Funds of the N.C.C., was Rs. 3,386.

Explosion in Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur

*1188. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an explosion took place in the Gun Carriage Factory in Jabalpur on or about the 27th June, 1961;

(b) if so, what was the cause of the explosion; and

(c) what casualties were involved in the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Beggars in Delhi

*1189. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the enforcement of Bombay Prevention of Beggary Act there are still a large number of beggars in the streets and stations of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action being taken to check the begging further?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) There are still a number of beggars in Delhi though the number has been considerably reduced since the enforcement of the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act in Delhi.

(b) Steps are being taken to round up beggars in different parts of the city. Action is also being taken with the co-operation of the Railway authorities to deal with the begging problem at railway stations.

Girls' Education

*1190. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sum of Rs. 11 crores allocated for special programmes for girls' education to the States will be a matching grant;

(b) what will be the matching ratio between Centre and States;

(c) whether this allocation is divided under schematic heads; and

(d) if so, what are the schemes and the amount allocated to each?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Central assistance is proposed to be given on the expenditure the States will incur on special programmes for the education of girls for which a sum of Rs. 11 crores has been provided in the State Plans.

(b) The rate of Central assistance has not yet been decided.

(c) and (d). In view of reply (b) above, these do not arise.

Census in Surguja District in Madhya Pradesh

*1191. { **Shri C. Saran Singh:** **Sardar A. S. Saigal:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the latest census of 1961, the Census Authorities have taken, as a basis for enumerating the tribal population in Surguja District the list of tribes mentioned in the Notification No. 339-CB-756-VII-N Rules of the Revenue Department of Madhya Pradesh Government dated 11th January, 1960 (Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code);

(b) whether it is a fact that the tribes referred to in the above Notification are not to be considered as Scheduled Tribes during the next General Elections;

(c) whether it is a fact that the tribes referred to in the above Notification would be deprived of their right to stand as candidates from their respective Constituencies in Surguja District; and

(d) whether Government would consider the case of these tribes and instruct the Chief Election Commissioner to consider them as Scheduled Tribes as per the Notification of Madhya Pradesh Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). During the Census of 1961 only Scheduled Tribes, as given in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956, have been enumerated. The tribes mentioned in the Madhya Pradesh Government's notification referred to, or in the notification of 25th November, 1960 which superseded it, are not all Scheduled Tribes.

(c) Under articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution seats in the State and Central Legislatures are to be reserved only for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Scheduled Tribe in Surguja District are not in any way being deprived for this right.

(d) It is not feasible to treat as Scheduled Tribes communities which have not been declared as such in accordance with article 342 of the Constitution.

Commission on Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes

*1192. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Nek Ram Negi:** **Shri Hem Raj:** **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** **Shri Supakar:** **Shri Amar Singh Damar:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1426 on the 10th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received report of the Commission in regard to Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on the Commission?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During 1960-61 an expenditure of Rs. 3,08,900 was incurred on the Commission. The expenditure during 1961-62 (up to the 15th September, 1961) is likely to be Rs. 2,30,000.

Foreign Currency

*1193. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Rajendra Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the fact that

tourists visiting India in several cases pass on foreign currency to private agencies and not to Banks and this circulates in black market;

(b) whether several other similar practices resulting in loss of foreign exchange to Government have been brought to the notice of Government; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). Under the present regulations based on international convention it is not necessary to declare bank drafts, travellers' cheques etc., which incoming passengers or trourists bring into the country. However, the drafts etc. have to be cashed only through authorised agents. Any transaction through an unauthorised private agency is a malpractice punishable under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. Whenever malpractices involving loss of foreign exchange come to the notice of the Government, steps are taken for investigating them. Where a *prima facie* case is established as a result of investigation, the case is either adjudicated or sent up to Court for trial. Deterrent punishments are imposed on the delinquents wherever they are deemed necessary.

Officer to Study Traffic Control in London

*1194. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration have forwarded a proposal to the Government of India recommending that a senior police officer should be sent to United Kingdom to study the latest methods of traffic control in major cities and towns especially London; and

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the proposal?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

Staff Quarters for Teachers of Technical Institutes

*1195. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Scinetific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1478 on the 10th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any provision has been made for assisting State Governments in the construction of staff quarters for the teachers of Technical Institutes during the Third Plan period;

(b) if so, what is the amount allotted; and

(c) whether any amount is being granted for this purpose to the Mining Institute at Kothagudium?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

People's Friendship University, Moscow

*1196. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Indian students have directly applied for admission to the People's Friendship University, Moscow;

(b) whether any of these students have been selected for admission other than those nominated by the Government; and

(c) if so, whether Government have approved such selection by the University authorities?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Government have no information but have seen newspaper reports to that effect.

(c) No, Sir.

Cantonments Act

*1197. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1344 on the 5th April, 1961, and state:

(a) the further progress made in amending the Cantonments Act; and

(b) the reasons for so much delay in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Out of 292 Sections of Cantonments Act, 1924, the scrutiny of amendments upto section 282 has been completed.

(b) Keeping in view the complicated and important nature of the comprehensive amendments and the need for taking into account the parallel provisions of latest Municipal Laws, there has been no avoidable delay in the matter.

Loan from International Development Association

*1198. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan has been granted to India by International Development Association; and

(b) if so, what is the amount, and the specific purpose for which it has been granted?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The amount is $60 million (Rs. 28·57 crores). The loan will be utilised mainly for construction and reconstruction of 660 miles of National Highways. A portion of the loan will also be utilised for a technical and economic study of the traffic problems of the City of Bombay.

Central Organisation for Scientific Education

*1199. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** **Shri K. B. Malvia:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme to set up a Central Organisation to co-ordinate, guide and direct the entire programme of scientific education in India as also for training of personnel is under the cosideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in connection therewith?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Soviet Space Flight

*1200. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any indication has been given by the Government of the U.S.S.R. that it would make scientific data from the space flight recently made by Major Gherman Titov available to all who like to have them; and

(b) if so, whether efforts have been made by the Government of India or are being made to get such data at an early date?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). A resolution of the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) requires that scientific information of all space flights be deposited with the Committee and with the World Data Centres. In the case of Major Titov's flight, the Indian

National Committee was informed of the flight and given relevant data on the spacecraft and its transmitting arrangements immediately after its launching.

Ropeways in Collieries

*1201. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has of late been taken to instal six central ropeways, at different collieries;

(b) if so, at what cost and where; and

(c) what action has been taken to implement the decision?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a). The Coal Boards has undertaken the installation of seven ropeways in the Jharia and the Raniganj coalfields to supply sand for stowing in coal mines. Attention is invited in this connection to paras 46 and 47 of Chapter I of the Annual Report of the Department of Mines and Fuel for 1960-61, copies of which have already been circulated to the members;

(b). It is not possible to calculate the exact cost at this stage, when global tenders have been floated. However, the tentative cost of the entire project is estimated at about Rs. 18 crores.

(c) Contract for the installation of the first ropeway in the Jharia field has been awarded. Tenders in respect of three ropeways in the Raniganj field have been received and are under examination by the Government. Global tenders in respect of the remaining three ropeways in the Jharia field are expected to be received by the middle of October, 1961.

Manufacture of Tanks

*1202. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed with Vickers-Armstrongs, London for the manufacture of Tanks;

(b) if so, whether a factory is to be built near Avadi; and

(c) the broad terms of agreement?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Agreements have been concluded with the War Office, Messrs, Vickers Ltd., Messrs. Leyland Motors, Messrs. Self Changing Gear Box and Messrs. Associated Electrical Industries for manufacture of different components of the Tank (namely, gun, engine gearbox, gun control equipment and electrical equipments).

It is not in the public interest to disclose detailed terms of the agreements.

British Credits for Third Five Year Plan

*1203. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1432 on the 10th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the detailed arrangements for the utilisation of credits offered by the United Kingdom by way of initial assistance for the Third Five Year Plan have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). Sir, a statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 23].

I.P.S. Officers

*1204. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that young men selected for I.P.S. reappear to be selected for the I.A.S.;

(b) whether selected young men under training or in service are allowed and considered without prejudice; and

(c) whether the amount spent on them on their training is recovered from them when they are selected for I.A.S.?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) Yes.

(c) The matter is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments.

National Children's Museum in Delhi

*1205. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state what progress has been made in the setting up of a National Children's Museum at Delhi?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The Plans and estimates of the National Children's Museum have been approved by the Ad-hoc Committee which was set up for the purpose. These are now to be considered and approved by the Bal Bhavan Board. A Director for the Museum has been appointed and is expected to take charge shortly.

Special Recruitment of I.A.S.

*1206. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of the Government of India to continue the practice of special recruitment in the Indian Administrative Service for the duration of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for conftinuing the practice under reference?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No.

(b) and (c). The questions do not arise.

1128 (Ai) LSD.—3.

Export of Steel

*1207. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to explore the possibilities of export of steel to foreign countries and to secure a place in the world market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The following steps have been taken to explore the possibility of export of steel:

(i) The Indian Missions abroad were addressed and data collected regarding steel production, consumption, trends of imports/exports of iron and steel, in various countries.

(ii) In our trade agreements provision is generally made for export of surplus categories of iron and steel.

Breakdowns of Steel Plants

*1208. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Kunhan:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to set up a permanent machinery for each of the major steel plants in the public sector to provide assistance, in the event of a major breakdown with foreign collaboration; and

(b) if so, what is the progress made in this direction so far?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Studies of Educational Problems

*1209. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments have asked the Union Government to undertake comprehensive studies on a number of educational problems confronting them;

(b) if so, the precise nature of problems so suggested; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

"Smuggling by Pakistanis"

3150. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of smuggling by Pakistanis detected by the Indian authorities on West Pakistan Border during 1960-61; and

(b) the number of persons convicted together with the terms of their conviction?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 238 cases of smuggling by Pakistanis were detected by the Indian authorities on West Pakistan Border during 1960-61.

(b) 11 persons were convicted and sentenced to the following terms of imprisonment:

1 person for 1 month.

1 person for 37 days.

1 person for 2 months.

3 persons for 3 months.

5 persons for 9 months.

Bharat Sewak Samaj

3151. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Bharat Sewak Samaj (Southern Zone) of Punjab during 1960-61; and

(b) the items on which the amount was spent?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Government of India give grants to the Central Office of the Bharat Sewak Samaj at New Delhi for promoting Social activities in various States. No grants were given by the Central Government directly or through the Central Office of the Samaj, specially earmarked for Bharat Sewak Samaj (Southern Zone) of Punjab during the year 1960-61. Amounts totalling Rs. 62,152:69 nP. were, however, spent by the Central Office of the Samaj on various activities in the Southern Zone of Punjab during that year.

(b) These amounts were spent mainly on the following items:

(i) For holding Labour and Social Service Camps.

(ii) For organising Jan Sahyog Kendras.

(iii) On Pracharaks and Mukhya Pracharaks.

(iv) On maintenance of Lok Karya Kshetras.

(v) On Pilot-Welfare Extension Project, Gurgaon.

Centrally sponsored Polytechnics in Punjab

3152. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Chuni Lal:** **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** **Shri A. M. Tariq:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Polytechnic opened in Punjab under the Centrally

sponsored scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the amount allotted to Punjab for this purpose during 1960-61 and 1961-62?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Central Government approved the establishment of three Centrally Sponsored Polytechnics in the Punjab State during the Second Plan period. The Polytechnics are expected to start functioning during 1962-63.

(b) 1960-61: Rs. 2·68 lakhs provisionally sanctioned for all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes including the three Centrally Sponsored Polytechnics.

1961-62: No amount has so far been allotted.

Central Scientific Instruments Organisation

3153. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2804 on the 5th April, 1961 and state the further progress since made in the establishment of a Central Scientific Instruments Organisations as recommended by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (i) Plans for the erection of buildings are under preparation. (ii) It has been decided to locate the Indo-Swiss training centre for precision mechanics at Chandigarh. (iii) The Swiss Foundation is taking steps to place orders for equipment for the centre. (iv) The Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund has approved an allocation of $935,500 for the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation. (v) Rules and Regulations for grants-in-aid to Development Centres have been drawn up. (vi) Equipment for the Repair and Maintenance Section is being ordered.

D.M.C. Building

3154. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2808 on the 5th April, 1961 and state at what stage is the proposal for the construction of a 16-storyed building to house the Delhi Municipal Corporation Offices on Circular Road opposite Ramlila Ground?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The Corporation has since referred the proposal to the Standing Committee for report and the Committee is collecting the necessary data required for considering the financial implications, etc., of the project.

Loan given to Punjab

3155. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Central loan given to Punjab Government during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount of loan repaid by the State Government so far in regard to sanctions issued during the Second Plan period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Rs. 1,20,19,64,214|-.

(b) Rs. 6,94,79,158|- (till March, 1961).

Excise Duty on Tobacco in Punjab

3156. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total yearly production of tobacco in Punjab since 1958; and

(b) the total excise duty realised year-wise since 1958?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 24.]

Balloon Car

3157. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3000 on the 10th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the details regarding balloon car; and

(b) if so, whether efforts would be made to utilise it in India?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The invention which has been described as "Mobell" by the inventor is designed primarily for use on the sea bed by divers in connection with surveys for oil and repairs to oil pipelines and development of the sea bed for fisheries etc. The inventor is at present reported to be dealing with various questions relating to his patent applications.

(b) Expert opinion in U.K. is reported to be that the invention is of no immediate commercial benefit. The chances of its utilisation in India are at present remote.

Pakistani Currency Notes

3158. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3026 on the 10th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have investigated the case regarding seizure of Pakistani currency notes; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Adjudication proceedings have been started.

Oil Exploration in West Bengal

3159. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1492 on the 13th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal for further oil exploration in West Bengal;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) what is the total amount spent up-to-date for oil research in West Bengal?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya (a) and (b). The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is undertaking a study of the seismic and geological data collected by the Indo-Stanvac Petroleum Project. Decision in regard to further exploration will be taken after the completion of this study.

(c) The total expenditure by the Indo-Stanvac Petroleum Project for oil exploration in West Bengal as estimated at present comes to slightly over Rs. 7 crores.

Institute for Radiation Medicine

3160. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1497 on the 13th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal for starting

an Institute for radiation medicine in the country; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Institute will be set up at Delhi at an initial cost of approximately Rs. 9 lakhs. It will consist at present of laboratories for research and for treatment and diagnosis of patients by radio-active isotope techniques.

Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial

3161. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 835 on the 2nd March, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in completing the work of Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 938 by Shri D. C. Sharma on 14-8-1961.

"Pakistani Smugglers"

3162. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani smugglers arrested or injured on the border of West Pakistan during the last three months; and

(b) the value of goods seized from them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 8 Pakistani smugglers were arrested on the border of West Pakistan during the 3 months May to July, 1961. Apart from one smuggler who was killed no one was injured.

(b) Rs. 12,845·50.

Cultivation of Ganja

3163. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts of Maharashtra where Ganja is cultivated; and

(b) whether the area under cultivation has been significantly reduced as a result of prohibition?

The Minister of Finance ,Shri Morarji Desai): (a) There is no cultivation of Ganja in Maharashtra State. It stopped in 1948.

(b) Does not arise.

Taxes Collected from Maharashtra

3164. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount of different taxes collected from Maharashtra by the Centre during the year 1960-61?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The amount of money collected from Direct Taxes, Central Excise, Customs and Land Customs in the Maharashtra State during 1960-61 was Rs. 278·40 crores.

Compensatory Allowance to H.P. Employees

3165. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that compensatory allowance is granted to H.P. Government employees posted at Simla;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the same is not allowed to employees of Himachal Pradesh Administration posted at Stations above Simla upto Rampur and Rohin sides; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Compensatory allowance is allowed to employees of H.P. Administration posted in certain remote and difficult localities above

Simla, *e.g.*, in Kottgarh and Kotkhai *ilaquas*, Jubbal and Chopal Tehsils and also in Rampur and Rohru Tehsils of Mahasu District. In other areas which are reported to be not so remote or difficult, the allowance is not admissible. The question of granting some compensatory allowance to the employees stationed in such areas is however under examination.

Alleged Misappropriation of Money in a Public Sector Project

3166. { **Shri P. G. Deb:** / **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a committee regarding the misappropriation of huge sums of money in one of the public sector projects in West Bengal as alleged in the *Hindustan Standard*, Calcutta of June 21, 1961; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Government have no information about any misappropriation of huge sums of money in any of this Ministry's projects in West Bengal and as such the question does not arise.

Education of Girls in Punjab

3167. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Punjab State for development of education of girls and women for primary, secondary and higher secondary and higher education separately during the Second Five Year Plan year-wise;

(b) the achievement made thereon so far; and

(c) how much is being allotted to Punjab State on this account during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 25].

वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट का हिन्दी अनुवाद

३१६८. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि द्वितीय वेतन आयोग के प्रतिवेदन का हिन्दी अनुवाद अभी तक नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका हिन्दी अनुवाद कब तक कराया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) दूसरे वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट का हिन्दी में अनुवाद कराने का विचार नहीं है ।

प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी के पदाधिकारियों की वेतन-वृद्धि

३१६९. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने श्रेणी १ और २ के ऐसे प्रत्येक पदाधिकारी को एक वेतनवृद्धि देने का निश्चय किया है जिसकी पदोन्नति १ अप्रैल १९६१ या उस के बाद हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने इस आदेश को किसी पिछली तारीख से लागू करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने का आश्वासन दिया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो कब किया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) भारत सरकार ने वेतन आयोग की यह सिफारिश मान ली है कि पहली श्रेणी

के स्तर (लेवल) तक किसी ऊंचे पद पर तरक्की होने पर, जिसमें मौजूदा दूसरी श्रेणी से की जाने वाली तरक्कियां शामिल हैं, कर्मचारी को पहले नीचे के वेतनमान (स्केल) में एक अतिरिक्त वार्षिक वृद्धि (इनक्रिमेण्ट) दी जाये और तब उसकी तनख्वाह ऊंचे वेतनमान में अगले चरण (स्टेज) पर निर्धारित की जाये और इस प्रयोजन के लिए इस आधार पर कोई भेदभाव न किया जाये कि कर्मचारी नीचे के पद पर स्थायिवत् (क्वासी-परमानेंट) या अस्थायी रूप से काम कर रहा था--स्थायी रूप से नहीं ।

(ख) नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते ।

तृतीय योजना में हिन्दी का विकास

३१७०. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय :** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में हिन्दी के विकास तथा प्रसार की योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस के लिये कितनी राशि नियत की गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसे कब तक अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) से (ग). विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । **[देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबंध संख्या २६]**

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये आवास योजनायें

३१७१. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय :** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के मध्य भारत क्षेत्र की अनुसूचित आदिमजातियों तथा विमुक्त जातियों के लिये कौन सी आवास योजनायें स्वीकार की गयी थीं;

(ख) उक्त दोनों प्रकार की जातियों के लिये उक्त योजनाओं के अधीन कितने मकान बनाये गये और उन पर कितना खर्च हुआ;

(ग) कितने मकान बनाने का लक्ष्य था और उन में से कितने बने;

(घ) लक्ष्य के अनुसार मकान न बनने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) बैलों की जोड़ी तथा कृषि कार्य के हेतु धन राशि देने का क्या लक्ष्य था;

(च) क्या यह सच है कि लक्ष्य पूरे न हो सके;

(छ) उसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ज) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये योजनायें इस लिये पूरी न हो सकीं कि सब कामों के हेतु ऋण नहीं मिल सका ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (ज). सूचना राज्य सरकारों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है, तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

विमुक्त जातियां

३१७२. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय :** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के मध्य भारत क्षेत्र में द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों एवं विमुक्त जातियों के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक पुनर्वास की कौन-कौन सी योजनायें बनाई गई थीं;

(ख) इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत ऋण एवं सहायता की बजट मे कितनी-कितनी व्यवस्था की गयी;

(ग) बजट में की गयी व्यवस्था के अनुसार ऋण की धन राशि कितनी मंजूर हुई थी; और

(घ) यदि राज्य को कोई ऋण नहीं दिया गया है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त की जा रही है, और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) तथा (घ). द्वितीय योजना के पिछड़े वर्ग सम्बन्धी भाग में ऋण देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को साहाय्य अनुदान (Grant-in-aid) का कोई प्रबंध नहीं था । प्रोग्राम के अधीन ऋणों को राज्य सरकारों को अन्य मदों (Provisions) से पूर्ण करना पड़ा था ।

नाम-पट्ट

३१७३. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) क्या सरकार ने यह आदेश निकाला है कि सभी सरकारी कार्यालयों तथा अधिकारियों के नामों की तख्तियां हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी दोनो में हों;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब; और

(ग) क्या आदेशों को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (ग). इस विषय पर कोई आदेश जारी नहीं किये गये हैं, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सचिवालय और हिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित कार्यालयों में नामों की तख्तियों को हिन्दी व अंग्रेजी दोनों में लगाना अब आम दस्तूर हो गया है ।

Primary Education in Orissa

3174. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government have agreed to enact legislation for making primary education free and compulsory in the State; and

(b) if so, when this legislation is going to be enacted?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A legislation on this subject—The Orissa Basic Education Act of 1951—already exists. The question of revising this Act to meet the requirements of free and compulsory primary education is at present under the consideration of the State Government.

Education of the Blind

3175. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the blind in the country;

(b) the State in which the number of the blind is the largest; and

(c) the arrangements that exist for their education and training in different kinds of crafts?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). According to the 1931 census, the population of the blind in the country was 6,01,370. Uttar Pradesh had the largest number. Uptodate information is, however, not available as this information was not collected in the subsequent census operations.

(c) According to the information available with the Government of India, there are about 94 schools and training establishments for the blind in the country. Almost all of them impart training in crafts.

Eastern Zonal Council

3176. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eastern Zonal Council had considered the report of the Man-power Committee;

(b) if so, what specific proposals it has adopted to implement the report of the Man-power Committee in respect of Orissa State; and

(c) what are the special problems of Orissa State in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a). Yes.

(b) and (c). The special problem of Orissa is the shortage of doctors and engineers. The Manpower Committee made recommendations in order to overcome this shortage. The matter was considered by the Council at its last meeting and it was agreed that:—

(i) Orissa Government should approach the West Bengal Government for deputation of doctors; and

(ii) facilities should be provided for training in other States in Zone to the students sponsored by Orissa.

The Manpower Committee also recommended that one regional medical college and one regional engineering college should be established in Orissa. The Council agreed that the former recommendation of the Committee should be referred to the Government of India. In regard to the latter, the Council noted that the Government of India had already agreed to the establishment of one regional engineering college in Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan.

Secondary Education in Orissa

3177. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been given to Orissa in 1961-62 so far for promotion and reorganisation of seconadry Education in Orissa;

(b) if so, the amount given; and

(c) the nature of schemes approved?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A lumpsum allocation of Rs. 19 crores has been made for all sectors of development for the year 1961-62. The breakup according to development heads has not been worked out so far. Three fourths of the central assistance allocated is being released in monthly instalments in the form of "ways and means advances" by the Ministry of Finance direct. Necessary adjustments will be made by this Ministry at the time of issuing the final payment sanction towards the end of the financial year.

(c) A list of the schemes proposed by the State Government regarding Secondary Education is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 27].

"इंडेक्स टु एजुकेशनल पीरियोडिकल्स'

३१७८. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि (१) "इंडेक्स टु एजुकेशनल पीरियोडिकल्स" (२) "इंडियन एजुकेशन एब्स्ट्रेक्ट्स" और (३) "एजुकेशन क्वार्टरली" केवल अंग्रेजी में ही छपते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें अब तक केवल अंग्रेजी में ही क्यों प्रकाशित किया गया;

(ग) क्या सरकार उन्हें हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित करने के लिए कदम उठायेगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) (१) जी, हां ।

(२) जी, हां ।

(३) जी, नहीं, 'एजूकेशन क्वार्टरली" मुख्यत: अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित होता है लेकिन इसमें एक हिन्दी खण्ड भी होता है जिसमें हिन्दी में प्रकाशित पुस्तकों के सम्बन्ध में समीक्षा हिन्दी में ही दी जाती है ।

(ख) (१) शैक्षणिक पत्रिकाएं जिनके सारांश और अनुक्रमणिकाएं तैयार की जाती हैं, अधिकतर अंग्रेजी भाषा में ही होती हैं ।

(२) सारांश और अनुक्रमणिकाओं का का वितरण विश्वविद्यालयों, शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालयों, शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं, सरकारी कार्यालयों और अधिकारियों में किया जाता है तथा अमेरिका, इंग्लैण्ड, आस्ट्रेलिया और केनेडा से प्रकाशित लगभग २०० शैक्षणिक पत्रिकाओं के साथ सारांश का आदान-प्रदान किया जाता है ।

प्राप्ति-कर्ताओं के लिये अंग्रेजी की अनुक्रमणिकाएं और सारांश बहुत उपयोगी होते हैं ।

(ग) जी, हां (१) और (२) के लिये एजूकेशन क्वार्टरली के सम्बन्ध में 'एजूकेशन क्वार्टरली' के अनुरूप ही हिन्दी में एक शैक्षणिक पत्रिका निकालने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसमें मन्त्रालय की सभी अंग्रेजी पत्रिकाओं के चुने हुए लेखों के हिन्दी अनुवादों के साथ साथ हिन्दी के मूल लेख भी होंगे । इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(घ) जैसे ही काफी बड़ी संख्या में हिन्दी में शैक्षणिक पत्रिकाएं प्रकाशित होंगी, अनुक्रमणिकाएं और सारांश हिन्दी में प्रकाशित किये जायेंगे । 'एजकेशन क्वार्टरली' के अनुरूप पत्रिका प्रकाशित करने के विषय में निर्णय होते ही, प्रकाशन आरम्भ कर दिया जाएगा ।

Assam Financial Corporation

3179. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between the Manipur Administration and the Assam Government regarding the extension of the jurisdiction of the Assam Financial Corporation; and

(b) the main points of the agreement, if any?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The matter is under the consideration of the Manipur Administration and the Assam Government.

Housing Grants to S.C. & S.T.

3180. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes applicants for housing grants in 1960-61 and the amount of money so far disbursed in Manipur; and

(b) on what basis the grants are disbursed and whether there is any Advisory Committee to decide the distribution?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The required information has been called for from the Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Seizure of Smuggled Watches

3181. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the number of smuggled watches seized in India during the last six months and the number of cases instituted or registered against the smugglers?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): 16,737 watches valued at about Rs. 12,65,000|- were seized as smuggled by the Customs, Land Customs and Central Excise uathorities during the six months ending 31st

July, 1961. The number of cases instituted or registered against the smugglers during the same period was 1036 approximately.

L.I.C. Investment in East Africa

3182. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1491 on the 18th August, 1961, and state:

(a) the total amount invested by the Life Insurance Corporation in companies operating in East Africa;

(b) the number of such companies; and

(c) names of the companies and their proprietors?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a). The Life Insurance Corporation's investments in East Africa are, for the present, restricted to Government and Municipal Loans and Securities, and landed properties.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

भारत में गोरखा लोग

३१८३. श्री मानवेन्द्र शाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कौन कौन से राज्यों में गोरखाओं को, जो कि भारत के नागरिक हैं, पिछड़ी जातियों में शामिल किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातार): सूचना राज्य सरकारों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Text Book on Social Studies in Delhi Schools

3184. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the last three chapters of the text book on Social Studies prescribed for Class V of Delhi Schools are not written in accordance with the syllabus laid down by the Directorate of Education, Delhi;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a), (b) and (c). Certain complaints of a general nature have been received about the selection of text books for the various classes in Delhi. The Delhi Administration has already been asked to make a thorough and independent enquiry into the matter as speedily as possible. The result of the enquiry is still awaited. The enquiry will also ascertain whether the text books prescribed are in accordance with the syllabi.

Engineering College, Warangal

3185. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the overall progress made in the construction of buildings for the Regional Engineering College, Warangal; and

(b) the time by which the work will be completed?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs: (a) and (b). The first phase of construction which includes two hostel blocks with a dining hall, Workshops, engineering laboratories and some staff quarters, is in progress and is now expected to be completed by November|December, 1961.

Overtime Allowance

3186. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of overtime allowance paid to the members of the staff in the Government of India and other offices during the months of March, April, May, June, July and August 1961;

(b) the comparative figures for the two previous years;

(c) how far these overtime payments are attributable to the ban on recruitment of Clerks, etc; and

(d) what steps are being taken to discourage overtime payments by strict observance of discipline and getting work done during normal working hours?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The information asked for is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

(d) Overtime allowance is not paid to the staff who work overtime of their own accord. It is paid only when overtime work is performed under the specific direction of a competent authority. The competent authority, before giving such a direction, has to satisfy himself that the work is so urgent that its disposal cannot be postponed till the next working day. Instructions have also been issued that the work in all offices should be so organised as ordinarily to capable of being done during the normal office hours and that the question of requiring overtime work to be done should arise only in special circumstances.

Coal Shortage in Kashmir

3187. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal shortage in Kashmir still continues; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to solve this problem?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). From July onwards, the position in regard to supply of coal to Kashmir has improved considerably. In that month, 115 wagons of coal were despatched to that State against its quota of 72 wagons. The same quantity, i.e. 115 wagons was programmed during August also.

Bal Bhavan in New Delhi

3188. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the up-to-date progress made in the construction of the Bal Bhavan in New Delhi by the Central Public Works Department?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The construction of the administrative block including 8 hobby rooms, library, children's creche, stage of the open air theatre and car park has been completed. The construction of internal roads, compound wall, quarters for the Director, 4 members of the staff and 8 class IV personnel has also been completed. The construction of the workshop building is in progress and is expected to be completed in another month's time. Besides, tenders received for the construction of gymnasium and open air theatre are under examination.

Grants to Calcutta University for Cultural Festivals

3189. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants were given to the Calcutta University for organising Cultural Festivals;

(b) if so, the amount of grants given during 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 separately to the Calcutta University for the purpose; and

(c) how the University has used it?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)	1956-57	Rs. 4150
	1957-58	Rs. 4531
	1958-59	Rs. 4500

No grants were given during 1959-60 and 1960-61.

(c) For organising Inter-Collegiate Youth Festivals.

Development of Urdu in Punjab

3190. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government asked for grants for the development of Urdu language during 1960-61;

(b) if so, how much grant was given; and

(c) how this grant has been utilised?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Ex-Servicemen in Rajasthan

3191. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen in Rajasthan, with particular reference to the districts of Bikaner, Churu and Gangangar, at the end of 1960-61; and

(b) the number of ex-servicemen who have since either been employed or allocated land for rehabilitation?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The required information is not available.

(b) During the period from 1st April to 30th June 1961, 43 ex-servicemen were found employment in Government or private service in the Rajasthan State. Number of ex-servicemen allotted land is not available.

Kidnapping cases in Manipur

3192. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of kidnapping cases by Naga Hostiles during April, May, June, July and August, 1961 in Manipur;

(b) the figures as compared to the corresponding period in 1960;

(c) whether there has been an increase in such cases; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 4.

(b) 4.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Mineral Deposits in Baroda

3193. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that indications are available which show that there is a rich deposit of mineral wealth including uranium in some parts of Chhota-udaipur in Baroda district in Gujarat;

(b) if so, steps taken to ascertain and estimate the possibilities of such a find; and

(c) the result of such steps taken?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Geological Survey of India have recorded a rich fluorite mineralized zone in and around Amba Dungri in the Baroda district. Occurrences of Mica pegmatites and Dolomitic marbles around Chota Udepur have also been recorded. No significant Uranium deposit has yet been found in this area.

(b) and (c). Detailed large scale mapping of an area of 1.14 sq. kms. containing the fluorite mineralized zone was undertaken by the Geologi-

cal Survey of India on a scale of 1:3000. Several prospecting pits were opened up to estimate the reserves. From surface examination the reserves of fluorspar rock containing from 20 to 50 per cent were estimated at about 1 million tons (1·1 million tonnes).

Regional mapping on a scale of 1:63,360 has been planned in this area to find out other mineral deposits, if any.

Regional Training Colleges for Multi-purpose School Teachers

3194. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 833 on the 22nd August, 1961 and state the details of the scheme for opening four regional colleges for training of teachers in Vocational Courses for multi-purpose Secondary Schools?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): It is proposed to establish four training colleges with a practising school attached to each, in four regions of the country. The subjects in which the training will be imparted and the number of teachers to be trained in each subject, has been proposed as follows:—

1. Technology	25
2. Agriculture	25
3. Commerce	25
4. Home Science |Fine Arts	25
5. Industrial Arts|Crafts	25
6. Science Education	75
TOTAL	200

per college per year or say 800 in all the four colleges.

Each college is also expected to offer in-service programmes of short duration for about 200 teachers per year in all the courses taken together.

Capital Issued by Companies

3195. Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether many companies were permitted to issue capital with effect from 6th May, 1961; and

(b) if so, the amount of capital to the issue of which consent was given to each company from April, 1961 to August 1961?

The Finance Minister (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 128 companies were permitted to issue capital with effect from 6th May, 1961 to August, 1961.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 28].

Election Petition

3196. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2454 on the 28th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether election petition in the name of Ch. Balbir Singh Vs. Ch. Amar Singh pending since 1955 has been finally decided;

(b) if so, the nature of decision;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) when it is expected to be decided?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir; on the 18th July 1961.

(b) The Election Tribunal has dismissed the election petition filed by Ch. Balbir Singh against the election

of Ch. Amar Singh, and also discharged the notices issued under section 99 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, against Shri Partap Singh Kairon and Master Daljit Singh.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Loan for East India Hotels Ltd.

3197. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 947 on the 17th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the application of the East India Hotels Ltd. for a smaller loan has been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):

(a) and (b) The revised application of the East India Hotels Ltd., for financial assistance from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, which includes a smaller loan of Rs. 95·24 lakhs, has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation subject to Government's concurrence. The recommendations of the Corporation are under Government's consideration.

Recruitment of Harijans in Services

3198. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the age limit for recruitment of Harijans to services; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

अनुत्तीर्ण होने वालों का प्रतिशत

३१९९. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:** क्या **शिक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों तथा अन्य राज्यों में इस वर्ष कितने प्रतिशत छात्र विद्यालयों, महाविद्यालयों एवं विश्वविद्यालयों में अनुत्तीर्ण हुए;

(ख) गत वर्ष की तुलना में यह आंकड़े कहां तक सन्तोषजनक हैं; और

(ग) अनुत्तीर्ण छात्रों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय सोच रही है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० क० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) और (ख). उपलब्ध अन्तिम आंकड़े १९५७–५८ और १९५८–५९ वर्षों के हैं। इनका तुलनात्मक विवरण सभा पर टेबल पर रखा गया है। **[देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबंध संख्या २९]**

(ग) स्थिति के स्पष्टीकरण का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है **[देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबंध संख्या ३०]**

Separate of Judiciary from the Executive

3200. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3879 on the 26th April, 1961 and state the further progress since made in the separation of judiciary from executive?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement showing the further progress made by State Governments in the matter of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive is given below:

STATEMENT

The further progress reported by State Governments as on 1st August, 1961, is as follows:

1. Bihar:—Recommendation of the Public Service Commission for re-

cruitment of another batch of 50 Munsifs have been received by the State Government and the appointments are likely to be finalised shortly.

2. **Madhya Pradesh:**—Steps are being taken to select the personnel for appointment to the Judiciary. Instructions for the guidance of the courts are being drafted and will be sent to the State High Court for approval shortly.

3. **Orissa:**—The scheme of separation of the Judiciary from the executive has been extended to three more districts viz., Sambalpur, Mayurbhanj and Dhenkanal with effect from 1st May, 1961.

4. **Rajasthan:** The State Government are by stages converting magisterial courts of Munsif magistrates' courts, which are manned by Judicial Officers.

5. **Uttar Pradesh:** The scheme of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive has been extended to 13 more districts during the current financial year. The scheme is now in operation in 47 districts of the State and covers all districts except the hill districts of the Kumaun and Uttarkhand Divisions.

Central Office of Life Insurance Corporation

3201. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are examining the desirability of shifting the Central Office of L.I.C. from Bombay to a more suitable place; and

(b) if so, where it will be shifted?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The Estimates Committee in their Report on the Life Insurance Corporation of India have made sixty-nine recommendations including that relating to shifting of the Central Office of the Corporation. The comments of the Life Insurance Corporation have been invited. It is expected that these would be available shortly. As soon as they are received Government will further scrutinize the recommendations of the Estimates Committee and take decisions thereon.

Grant of Loans by Life Insurance Corporation

3202. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the procedure for grant of loans to policy holders is complicated and interest on loan is high;

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to simplify the procedure and reduce the rate of interest;

(c) whether there is also a proposal to increase the surrender values of the Life Insurance Corporation policies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Foreign Aid for Technical Education

3203. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many smaller European and Asian countries have offered to help India in the field of technical education;

(b) if so, the nature and details of offers received (country-wise); and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Underground Gasification of Coal

3204. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee appointed to draw up a panel of suitable sites in the country where experiments on underground gasification of coal could be conducted has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Exemption of Duty on Transfer of Properties for Displaced Persons

3205. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Law Ministry has directed the Delhi Administration to exempt displaced persons from the four per cent duty on transfer of property from the Rehabilitation Ministry; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Delhi Administration in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No. The four percent duty on transfer of property is levied by the Corporation under the provision of the Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 as a surcharge on the stamp duty imposed on such transfers by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. Hence the duty is not leviable on the transfers of the properties of the Rehabilitation Ministry. Where through incorrect interpretation of law, the duty had been charged on the transfers of such properties in the past, the same will be refunded by the Corporation on receipt of quarterly collection from the Delhi Administration.

(b) Does not arise.

Flying Cycle

3206. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1421 on the 10th March, 1961 and state whether Shri R. A. Prasar has since submitted a suitable scheme to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for developing a flying cycle?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): No, Sir.

Private Schools in Delhi

3207. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Nek Ram Negi:** / **Shri Bhakt Darshan:** / **Shri Naval Prabhakar:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1437 on the 10th March, 1961 and state the decision taken on the proposal of the Delhi Municipal Corporation seeking authority to accord or refuse recognition to private schools and to regulate service conditions of teachers employed by them and such other powers in respect of these institutions?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A final decision is likely to be taken soon.

Christian Missionaries

3208. { **Shri Hem Raj:** / **Shri Tangamani:** / **Shri Prabhat Kar:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid received by the Christian missionaries from fore-

ign countries in 1960 and during January to July, 1961;

(b) the names of the countries from which the aid was received; and

(c) the names of the Christian Missions in India which received it, Statewise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information aavilable is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 31]

Salar Jung Museum

3209. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the amount spent till the end of July 1961 for the construction of the building to house the Salar Jung Museum?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Rs. 2,78,257/- on land acquisition and preliminary expenses; nothing on building.

Piece Workers of Ordnance Factories

3210. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 50 per cent ceiling imposed on the piece workers of Ordnance Factories is being removed;

(b) whether workers whose earnings were deducted as a result of this restriction are to be paid arrears; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (c). There has been no decision in regard to this matter as yet.

नई दिल्ली में तिब्बतियों के लिये विश्राम-गृह

३२११. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री** १५ दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १८५७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली में बेला रोड पर तिब्बतियों के लिये जिस विश्राम-गृह की योजन स्वीकार की गई थी, उस के निर्माण में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) उसका निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) : (क) और (ख). काफी प्रगति हुई है और उम्मीद है कि रेस्ट हाउस अक्टबर १९६१ के आखीर तक पूरा हो जायेगा ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में भूतपूर्व सैनिक

३२१२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री २३ दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २३२४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला बिजनौर में अफजलगढ़ की भूतपूर्व सैनिक बस्ती के विकास-कार्य में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : दिसम्बर, १९६० से जुलाई, १९६१ तक की अवधि में अफजलगढ़ में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के उपनिवेश [illegible] ास में और निम्न [illegible]ति हुई [illegible] :—

(१) लगभग ६१९ एकड़ भूमि को उपजाऊ बनाया गया है ।

(२) ५२५ एकड़ बन्य भूमि से झाड़ झांकर साफ कर दिये गए हैं ।

(३) ६२ भूतपूर्व सैनिक बसाये गये हैं ।

(४) खेती बाड़ी के लिए कुछ छोटी नहरें बन रही हैं ।

(५) उपनिवेश में भूमि सम्बन्धी तीन और सहायक समितियां बनाई गई हैं ।

(६) एक मील कच्ची सड़क बनाई गई है ।

(७) चिकित्सालय में एक दाई रखी गई है ।

(८) मुरगीखाना वर्द्धन केन्द्र में अण्डे सेने वाला एक यंत्र लगाया गया है ।

(९) भिक्कावाला कुंए पर एक बिजली का इंजन लगाया गया है

A.I.C.C. Session at Durgapur

3213. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Steel Ltd. provided housing, buses, air-conditioning plant and other resources for the recent A.I.C.C. Session held at Durgapur;

(b) the terms on which such facilities were provided;

(c) whether a road in the Durgapur Steel Project area was also macadamised for the A.I.C.C. Session; and

(d) if so, at whose expenses was this work done?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) At the request of the Reception Committee of the A.I.C.C., accommodation in Hindustan Steel Guest House and Hostels, electricity and water were provided by the Hindustan Steel Limited.

(b) Accommodation was provided on rent at the rates chargeable to outsiders. The actual cost of water and electricity supplied was also charged.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Steel Re-rolling Mill for Kerala

3214. Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri M. K Kumaran:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the constuction of the licensed steel re-rolling mill for Kerala has been started;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the required foreign exchange and import licences for the machinery have been obtained for the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Proposals submitted by the firm for import of machinery were not acceptable. The firm is now exploring acceptable terms of import.

Utilisation of Foreign Financial Assistance

3215. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have approached the Governments of the U.S.A. and other Aid-India Club countries for utilising a part of the financial assistance to be given by them for the execution of the Third Five Year Plan for importing raw materials and components;

(b) if so, the exact details about this matter; and

(c) the reaction of the Governments of the Aid-India Club countries to this approach?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) Government have approached Members of the Consortium of friendly countries and institutions to allow a part of the aid committed by them for the Third Five Year Plan to be utilised for the purposes other than for import of equipment on project basis.

(c) The reaction has been favourable. Some of the credits already negotiated against committed aid permit straight drawals in cash or provide for the import of components and specified commodities.

C.P.M.O. Company in Madhya Pradesh

3216. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the question of colloboration with Central Province Manganese Ore Company for exploiting mines in Nagpur District has proceeded;

(b) whether there has been a breakdown in the talks being conducted;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same;

(d) whether the Company is a completely foreign concern; and

(e) what is its share capital?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The matter is sub-judice as the Company has filed writ petitions in the High Court concerned, and obtained injunctions on 31-5-1961, against the refusal of Government to grant them further renewal of the leases.

(d) The Company is incorporated in the United Kingdom and foreign-owned.

(e) The share capital of the Company is 1.5 millions.

Pig Iron for Orissa

3217. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of pig iron allotted to Orissa during 1959-60 and 1960-61 respectively;

(b) the quantity actually supplied during the above period; and

(c) the reason for short supply of pig iron?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The system of allocation of pig iron was abolished from 1st July, 1959. No consolidated demands are received from the State Government and no periodical allotment is made since 1st July, 1959. Indents are received from consumers direct and planned by the Iron and Steel Controller, as and when received, on Producers after due scrutiny with reference to the assessed capacity of the foundries. Consumers are also allowed to obtain pig iron direct from the stock-holders without any authorisation. Statistics of despatches of pig iron are not available upto end of 1959. 6,555 tonnes were despatched (supplied) during the period January, 1960 to March, 1960, and 14,158 tonnes during 1960-61.

Royalty on Manganese Ore

3218. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manganese ore trade and industry have suggested reduction of the royalty and dead rent rate; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Royalty on manganese was reduced to its present level early in 1960. The industry has recently suggested further reduction in the rate of royalty on manganese; no proposal was made for reducing the rate of dead rent.

(b) Further reduction of the rate of royalty has been proposed by the industry with a view to make the export price of the mineral more competitive in foreign markets.

Script of Tribals in Autonomous Hill Districts of Assam

3219 Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any script is used by the tribal people of the autonomous districts of Assam; and

(b) if so, what are the scripts and what is the percentage of the literate tribals who use Roman script?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). In the autonomous districts of Assam, the Roman script has been generally used for writing the various tribal languages. The Assamese script is also used for the Mikir language, and the Bengali script is similarly used in North Cachar. Precise figures regarding the percentage of literate tribals who use Roman Script are not available.

Foreign Investments in Public and Private Sectors

322. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out the details of its foreign investment in Public and Private Sectors; and

(b) if so, whether a statement will be laid on the Table showing such details together with countries wherein such investments were made during the last three years?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Data on foreign assets of the official sector, which include those of the Reserve Bank of India, are being regularly computed and made available in the articles on "Foreign Investment in India" in the monthly Reserve Bank of India Bulletin. The latest article on the subject appears in the May, 1961 issue of the Bulletin. The following table, as published therein, shows the foreign assets of the official sector as at the end of last three years:—

Country	As at 1958	1959	1960
	(In crores of rupees)		
U.K.	214·8	218·7	149·9
U.S.A.	32·3	52·9	45·8
Pakistan†	300·8	300·8	300·8
Others	19·3	20·6	31·3
International Institutions	24·8	52·3	56·7
TOTAL	592·0	645·3	584·5

† Includes partition debt of Rs. 300 crores

Except to the extent that a part of the balances of the India Supply Mission is held with Commercial banks in the U.S.A. in the form of deposits, there is no official investment in the private sector.

Study of Problems of Banking System

3221. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of appointing a high level banking commission to study the problems of the banking system; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The

Reserve Bank is constantly having under review the problems connected with banking and is in close and continuous touch with commercial banks and with the Government of India in regard to measures for strengthening the banking system of the country. The Bank and Government have been invested with necessary powers to take suitable action when necessary. The appointment of a banking commission to study the problems of the banking system does not, therefore, appear to be necessary.

Suicide by Women in Saurashtra

3222. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Cultural Festival Study Group have suggested relaxation of divorce laws as a means to reduce incidence of suicide by women in Saurashtra;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered that suggestion; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir; Government have received no such suggestion.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

School Hostels in Bihar

3223. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have sanctioned any loan to the Bihar State Government for the construction of school hostels during 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned for each institution in Bihar?

The Minister of Education (Shri K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir, a sum of Rs. 80,000 was sanctioned.

(b) A sum of Rs. 20,000 each was advanced by the State Government to the following four institutions:—

(i) Dayanand Kanya Vidyalaya, Mithapur.

(ii) Arya Kanya Vidyalaya, Nayatola.

(iii) Rajendra Vidyalaya, Gaya.

(iv) D.A.V. School, Siwan.

भारत में विदेशी विशेषज्ञ

३२२४. **श्री खुशवक्त राय** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भारत में कितने विदेशी विशेषज्ञ काम कर रहे हैं, वे किस देश के हैं और उनकी विशेष योग्यतायें क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या उनमें कोई चीनी भी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और वे क्या काम कर रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क)

संख्या	देश
८२	इंगलैंड
१	यू० एस० ए०
१	आस्ट्रेलिया
१	कनेडा
५	फ्रांस
४४७	रूस
२	चीन
११	जापान
१	सीलोन
४	जर्मनी
२	आयरलैंड
१	ब्रिटिश वैस्ट इंडीज
३	पाकिस्तान

२	यूगोस्लाविया
१	बर्मा (ऐंग्लो-बर्मीज़)
योग	५६४

उनकी विशेष योग्यताओं के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

(ख) हां, उनमें दो चीनी हैं ।

(ग) सर्वश्री वाई० वाई० यांग और तान चुंग : नई दिल्ली के स्कूल आफ़ फारेन लैंग्वेजेज में लैक्चरार के पद पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

Exemption of Private Firms from Taxes

3225. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mysore Chamber of Commerce has requested for exemption from income-tax of death and retirement gratuities paid by private firms; and

(b) if so, what is the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. It made this suggestion in its representation to the Select Committee on the Income-tax Bill, 1961.

(b) A provision has been made for this purpose in clause 10(10) of the Income-tax Bill, 1961 (which has been passed by the Lok Sabha on the 28th August, 1961). According to this provision, it is proposed to exempt any gratuity received by employees in the private sector to the extent of one-half month's salary for each year of completed service, calculated on the basis of the average salary for the three years immediately preceding the year in which the gratuity is paid, subject to a maximum of Rs. 24,000 or fifteen months' pay so calculated, whichever is less.

Bi-Lingual Primers

3226. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether bi-lingual primers have been approved and printed and are on sale;

(b) in how many languages the bi-lingual primers have been published;

(c) when was the scheme to produce bi-lingual primers approved by the Ministry; and

(d) whether care has been taken to propagate Hindi in non-Hindi areas through the primers aforesaid and if so, how?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The manuscript of Hindi-Tamil primer and specimen portions of Hindi-Kannada, Hindi-Malayalam and Hindi-Telugu primers were received in the Central Hindi Directorate during June, 1961 from the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, who have been entrusted with the task of preparing bi-lingual primers. The Hindi-Tamil manuscript has been returned to the Sabha, with some suggestions. The Sabha has been requested to revise the other primers also in the light of the suggestions given in respect of the Hindi-Tamil primer. The Sabha will arrange for their publication and sale. The estimates of the cost involved are awaited from the Sabha.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 23rd December, 1959.

(d) Does not arise.

Rashtriya Indian Military College

3227. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the courses of study at the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehradun;

(b) the capacity of the College with regard to number of students in various courses of study;

(c) the percentage of students who after obtaining the highest degree in the College took up military service during the last three years;

(d) whether there is any scheme to further expand the activities of the College; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The courses of study at the Rashtriya Indian Military College Dehra Dun are as follows:—

(i) Indian School Certificate Examination;

(ii) the college Diploma Examination;

(b) The present strength of the cadets at the College is 200. All the eligible cadets take the College Diploma Examination and National Defence Academy Qualifying examination, and some, in addition, take the Indian School Certificate examination.

(c) Although the Indian School Certificate examination is the highest examination at the College, most of the boys do not take this examination but pass the College Diploma examination and try for the National Defence Academy. 91·67 per cent of the cadets who passed the College Diploma Examination in the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 have joined the National Defence Academy.

(d) and (e). Yes Sir. A proposal to increase the strength of the Rashtriya Indian Military College is under examination.

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

३२२८. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या **इस्पात, खान और ईंधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय तथा उस से संलग्न कार्यालयों में से कितने अनुभाग ऐसे हैं, जिनमें हिन्दी जानने वालों की बहुतायत है ; और

(ख) कितने अनुभाग ऐसे हैं, जिनमें हिन्दी में नोटिंग और ड्राफ्टिंग करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) ६० अनुभागों में से २५ अनुभागों में ।

(ख) कोई अनुभाग हिन्दी में नोटिंग और ड्राफ्टिंग नहीं करता है क्योंकि कर्मचारियों की बहुतायत संख्या ऐसा करने की आवश्यक योग्यता नहीं रखती है । तो भी, इस मंत्रालय में एक हिन्दी सेल (Hindi Cell) है, जहां पर हिन्दी में नोटिंग और ड्राफ्टिंग किया जाता है ।

हिन्दी निदेशालय में नये कर्मचारी

३२२९. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत ६ महीने में हिन्दी निदेशालय में कितने कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये गये ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों में से, जिन्हें अंग्रेजी में हो रहे दफ्तरी काम का ज्ञान है, हिन्दी निदेशालय में नियुक्त करने की कोशिश की है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) ३४.

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के आवेदन-पत्रों को बाहर भेजना

३२३०. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्थायी कमचारियों के लिये आदेश निकाल दिये हैं कि वे एक वर्ष में एक से अधिक बार किसी अन्य पद के लिये आवेदन पत्र नहीं भेज सकते ;

(ख) क्या यह नियम गजेटेड तथा गैर-गजेटेड सभी कर्मचारियों पर लागू होता है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस प्रतिबन्ध को तीसरी श्रेणी तथा चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों पर से, जिन्हें तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से कम वेतन मिलता है, हटाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) सामान्यतः यह सुविधा वर्ष में एक बार देना पर्याप्त है । बहुत ही विशिष्ट मामलों में जहां पर सार्वजनिक हित की हानि नहीं होती, अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को वर्ष में एक से अधिक बार आवेदन पत्र भेजने की अनुमति दी जा सकती है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) उपरोक्त उत्तर (क) को देखते हुए सुझाये गये उपबन्धों के शिथिलीकरण (Relaxations) की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

खजाने की पेटियों का टूट जाना

३२३१. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पिछली २० मई को टोंक जा रही सरकारी खजाने की पेटियां सवाई माधोपुर स्टेशन पर मालगाड़ी का शंटिंग होते समय जोर से टक्कर लगने के कारण टूट गईं और नोट रेलवे लाइन पर यत्र-तत्र बिखर गये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना से सरकार को कितनी क्षति उठानी पड़ी ; और

(ग) इस दुर्घटना के लिये मुख्य रूप से किन लोगों को दोषी ठहराया गया ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) २५ सन्दूक, जिनमें नोट और सिक्के थे, १४ मई, १९६१ को सवाई माधोपुर स्टेशन पर रेल की पटरी की तरफ उतारे गये थे । और उनमें से एक सन्दूक चलती मालगाड़ी की टक्कर से टूट गया था ।

(ख) दस-दस रुपये के २०० नोटों को क्षति पहुंची थी, लेकिन जांच हो जाने के बाद, रिजर्व बैंक ने उन्हें भुगतान के लिए ठीक करार दे दिया । सरकार को कोई हानि नहीं हुई ।

(ग) इस मामले में जो जांच की गयी उसकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली के दुकानदार

३२३२. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर गया है, जिस में कहा गया है कि लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली के मुख्य बाजार के दुकानदारों ने पुलिस की अकर्मण्यता के विरुद्ध हड़ताल कर दी ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई स्मरण-पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (ग). लाजपत नगर के दुकानदारों के हड़ताल करने के बारे में जो

खबर समाचार पत्रों में छपी थी वह सही नहीं है। १८ मई, १९६१ को ४ व्यक्तियों ने सैन्ट्रल मार्किट लाजपत नगर के एक दुकानदार पर लाठियों से आक्रमण किया। पुलिस ने उसी दिन मामला दर्ज कर लिया था। १९ मई को दोनों पक्षों ने समझौते करने का प्रयत्न किया लेकिन ये कोशिशें बेकार रहीं और आक्रमण की एक और वारदात हुई। पुलिस ने एक और मामला दर्ज कर लिया। दोनों मामलों के सभी अभियुक्तों को पुलिस ने पहला मामला दर्ज करने के बाद ७२ घण्टों के अन्दर गिरफ्तार कर लिया। दोनों मामले न्यायालय को भेज दिये गये हैं। लाजपत नगर में पुलिस पैदल, साइकलों, और गश्ती गाड़ियों में गश्त कर रही है।

Science Clubs in Punjab

3233. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any science club is at present functioning in the secondary schools in Punjab; and

(b) if so, how many and what are their functions?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Twenty one such clubs are working and their functions are as under:—

(1) To inculcate a Scientific attitude in the pupils.

(2) To encourage the pursuit of science as a hobby.

(3) To stimulate pupil participation and initiative in learining science.

(4) To encourage pupils to take an intelligent interest in the environment and everyday experience.

(5) To encourage individual and group initiative.

(6) To contact other science clubs and to exchange information and activities.

Jantar Mantar, New Delhi

3234. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts have so far been made to renovate the Jantar Mantar in New Delhi; and

(b) with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). Annual and special repairs are being carried out, and the following works have so far been executed:

(1) Part plastering of the walls of the yantras; and

(2) Construction of the eastern boundary wall.

भारत को टेक्निकल सहायता

३२३५. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र विस्तृत टेक्निकल सहयोग कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जनवरी, १९६० से अब तक भारत को कितने विशेषज्ञों की सेवायें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ख) क्या कोई उपकरण भी प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो कितने ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) १९६०—१४५.

१९६१—इस वर्ष के कार्यक्रम के अनुसार १६४ विशेषज्ञों की सेवाएं प्राप्त होनी हैं। इस समय वास्तव में ९० विशेषज्ञ कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ख) जी हां। १९६० में ४०६,६३७ डालर के मूल्य का साजसामान प्राप्त हुआ था।

१९६१ के लिए ६०३,५०० डालर के मूल्य का साजसामान प्राप्त होने का कार्यक्रम है। १९६१ में प्राप्त होने वाले साजसामान

के वास्तविक मूल्य का पता १९६२ के शुरू में लगेगा ।

केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड

३२३६. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के बजट में केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के लिये कितनी राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है और समाज कल्याण के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में स्वेच्छा से कार्य कर रही कितनी संस्थाओं को वित्तीय सहायता दी गई थी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): चालू वित्त वर्ष के लिए २,६०,००,००० रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है । चालू वित्त वर्ष में १५ अगस्त, १९६१ तक कुल १८८८ स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ।

वनस्थली विद्यापीठ, जयपुर, को अनुदान

३२३७. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वनस्थली विद्यापीठ, जयपुर, को सरकार ने १९५८-५९, १९५९-६० और १९६०-६१ में कितने रुपये का अनुदान दिया और १९६१-६२ के लिये कितनी धन-राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली):

(i)	१९५८–५९	३,३५,००० रु०
	१९५९–६०	३५,००० रु०
	१९६०–६१	५५,००० रु०

(ii) १९६१-६२ वर्ष के लिए अनुदान देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

माध्यमिक शिक्षा के लिये स्वयंसेवी शिक्षा संगठनों को सहायता

३२३८. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) माध्यमिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले स्वयंसेवी शिक्षा संगठनों के लिये १९६०–६१ में जो साढ़े छः लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी उसमें से अब तक कितनी धन राशि की अदायगी इन संगठनों को की गयी ; और

(ख) क्या यह सही है कि बहुत से शिक्षा संगठनों को अनुदान तो मंजूर किये गये किन्तु उनकी अदायगी अभी तक नहीं की गयी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) १९६०–६१ वर्ष के दौरान मूल बजट में जो ६.३० लाख रु० की व्यवस्था थी, उसे संशोधित प्राक्कलनों में घटाकर ३.२५ लाख रु० कर दिया गया था । इसमें से १.८१ लाख रु० की राशि स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को उसी वर्ष दे दी गई थी ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

लड़कियों की प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा तथा अध्यापिकाओं का प्रशिक्षण

३२३९. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रारम्भिक स्तर पर लड़कियों की शिक्षा के विस्तार और अध्यापिकाओं के प्रशिक्षण के लिये केन्द्र चालित योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष १९६१–६२ के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों को जो धन राशि मंजूर की गयी, उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): यह योजना तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्य क्षेत्र में सम्मिलित कर ली गई है यद्यपि इन योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता दी जाएगी । विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए किस रूप में केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाएगी, इसके बारे में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है । फिर भी १९६१–६२ के लिए राज्य आयोजना के सभी क्षेत्रों के लिए नियत की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता का तीन-चौथाई भाग 'उपाय और साधन अग्रिम' के रूप में प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार को बराबर की किश्तों में देने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

Drive against Immorality in Delhi

3240. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special drive against immoral traffic in women and girls has been launched in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of this scheme; and

(c) what is the extent of success achieved in the line so far?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affair (Shrimati Alva): (a) The Police are taking energetic action to enforce the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

(b) Nine Inspectors of Police have been empowered to effect the arrest of offenders under the Act in certain circumstances with a view to checking immoral traffic in women and girls.

(c) Two places which were being run as brothels were discovered recently. So far 666 persons have been prosecuted under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act. Of these, 203 have been convicted, 95 aceuitted and cases are pending against 368.

Printing of Electoral Rolls in Cachar

3241. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electoral rolls in Cachar have been printed in Assamese only; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b) The electoral rolls for the assembly constituencies in Cachar district (except certain parts of Hailakandi and Katlicherra assembly constituencies falling within the Hills Punjis of Hailkandi subdivision) have been prepared and printed only in Bengali, which is the language understood by a majority of the people of the district.

The electoral rolls pertaining to the parts of Hailakandi and Katlicherra assembly constituencies falling within the Hills Punjis of Hailakandi subdivision have been prepared only in English, because those areas are mainly inhabited by tribal people who are not literate in Assamese or Bengali and whose language is written in English script.

Illegal Import of Betelnuts

3242. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that betelnuts worth lakhs of rupees are imported in West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar illegally; and

(b) if so, what arrangements have been made to stop this illegal import of betelnuts in these areas by Government?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Some instance of illegal imports of betelnuts have been reported from West Bengal and Bihar. No such case has, however, been reported from Orissa.

(b) Such illegally imported goods are seized and proceeded against according to law. Our preventive measures on the borders have also been intensified.

Recruitment of Central Excise Officers

3243. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that names for recruitment of Central Excise Officers of the grade of Sub-Inspectors are asked for or requisitioned from Patna employment exchange office only and from no other exchange offices in the State; and

(b) if so, the reasons for favouring Patna and ignoring others?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir, it is not a fact. The correct position is that requisition for all categories of candidates including Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors are placed with the Regional Employment Exchange, Patna, requesting them to sponsor candidates from all over Bihar. In every recruitment, candidates from all over Bihar are being sponsored by the Regional Employment Exchange.

(b) Does not arise.

Chinese Residents in Delhi

3244. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Chinese residents in Delhi;

(b) the number of Chinese who were asked to leave the country for their undesirable activities from Delhi during the current year so far; and

(c) whether all of them have since left?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 342 on the 22nd August, 1961.

(b) 2.

(c) **Yes.**

Gold Mines in Bangalore

3245. Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
MaharajKhmar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mysore State Government have decided to reopen the old Gold mine near Bangalore; and

(w) if so, how much gold is expected from this mine?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Government of Mysore have stated that there are no old workings for gold near Bangalore, but there are such workings near Bangalore. The State Government do not propose to reopen the old mines.

(b) Does not arise.

Bhilai Steel Plant

3246. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any record has been set up in the production of Bhilai Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the details of the same in different sections?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Bhilai, I am glad to say, had a good production in August 1961. Preliminary figures show that Bhilai produced 84,101 tonnes of iron and 68,631 tonnes of ingot steel in August. On the 9th August 1961, the five open hearth furnaces in operation then, produced 3,560 tonnes of ingot steel.

Floods in Lakhimpur Area

3247. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether fierce floods took place in Lakhimpur in the beginning of July, 1961 on account of over-flowing of Singra river;

(b) if so, what loss of life and property was involved in the accident; and

(c) what amount has been spent on the flood relief measures in the area?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes.

(b) There was no loss of human life. But there was damage to property to the extent of about Rs. 6,600,

besides damage to North Trunk Road and some bridges.

(c) Rs. 2,500 was sanctioned by the State Government as gratuitous relief for the area.

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का पुनरीक्षण

३२४८. **श्री जांगड़े** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्यों से सुझाव मांगे गये हैं कि आधारभूत सिद्धांतों में परिवर्तन किये बिना उन अनुसूचित जातियों के नाम शामिल कर लिये जायें या निकाल दिये जायें जो दफ्तरी गल्तियों या अन्य छोटे-मोटे कारणों से रह गये थे या शामिल कर लिये गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या सिफ़ारिशें की गई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) राज्य सरकारों को अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की लिस्टों को दुबारा जांच करने के लिए प्रस्ताव भेजने को कहा गया था, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य यह था, कि उन लिस्टों में अगर कहीं अनुसूचित जातियों तथा आदिम जातियों को शामिल करने या अलग करने में कोई गलती हुई हो, तो उस भूल को ठीक किया जा सके ।

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार की सिफारिशों को बताना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं होगा ।

Tagore Centenary Celebrations in Orissa

3249. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money which was given to Orissa for celebration of Tagore Birth Day Cenetenary in that State;

(b) to whom this fund was made available; and

(c) the names of writers who received money for translation of Tagore's writings in Oriya on this occasion?

The Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). No amount was given to Orissa for celebration of Tagore's birth centenary. But Rs. 1,75,000 was given to the Govt. of Orissa as the Central Government's contribution towards the construction of a Tagore Theatre at Bhubaneswar.

(c) The following writers received money from the Sahitya Akademi for translation of Tagore's select writings in Oriya:—

(1) Shri Sochi Raut Roy.
(2) Shri Kalindicharan Panigrahi.
(3) Shri Chittaranjan Das.
(4) Shri Gopinath Mohanty.
(5) Shri Sunanda Kar.
(6) Shri Prabhat Mukherji.
(7) Shri Jatin Das.

Compulsory Small Savings

3250. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to staae:

(a) whether Government have issued orders to various industries to collect amount under Small Savings Scheme compulsorily from their employees' salary;

(b) if not, whether Government are aware that Century Mill and other such mills are collecting amount by deducting that amount from employees' salary against their wish; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to stop this practice?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government are informed that as required under the Payment of Wages Act 1936 deductions are made only upon the written authorisations of the employees.

(c) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय सेना छात्र दल और सहायक सेना दल शिविर

३२५१. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५९-६१ में देश में राष्ट्रीय सेना छात्र दल और सहायक सेना दल के कितने कैम्प लगे ;

(ख) उन पर कुल कितना खर्च हुआ ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन कैम्पों में किये गये कार्य का गुणात्मक मूल्यांकन किया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या विवरण है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार ऐसा करना चाहती है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया): (क) १ अप्रैल, १९५९ से ३१ मार्च, १९६१ तक, राष्ट्रीय सेना छात्र दल और सहायक सेना छात्र दल के, लगाए गए, शिविरों की संख्या क्रमशः ६३७ और २५५ है ।

(ख) सहायक सेना छात्र दल शिविरों पर १९३१६१३ रुपये व्यय हुआ था । राष्ट्रीय सेना छात्र दल शिविरों पर सारा खर्च पहले राज्य सरकारों द्वारा ही संभाला जाता है। राज्य सरकारों ने अभी तक १९५९-६१ का वास्तविक खर्च सूचित नहीं किया है ।

(ग) साधारण प्रशिक्षण के अतिरिक्त, सभी सहायक सेना दल के शिविरों में और राष्ट्रीय सेना छात्र दल के ज्येष्ठ विभाग के कुछ शिविरों में, काम भी किया जाता है ।

प्रत्येक शिविर के अन्त में उसका गुणात्मिक मूल्यांकन किया जाता है ।

(घ) इसमें मिट्टी का काम जैसा कि सड़कें बनाने, कुओं और तालाब की खुदाई और भराई, स्थानीय बांध बांधना, चिकत्सा छात्रों और छात्राओं द्वारा, चिकित्सा-संबंधी सहायता, स्वास्थ्य और सफाई का काम, व्यस्कों का अध्यापन आदि शामिल है ।

मिट्टी के काम का गुणात्मक मूल्यांकन काम का रूपयों में मूल्य आंकते हुए किया जाता है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Rourkela Steel Plant

3252. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rourkela Steel Plant has been completed;

(b) if so, by when is it expected to produce the full capacity of steel; and

(c) what is its present production of finished steel?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. But the only unit yet to be completed is the hot dip tinning plant.

(b) Normally, it takes two to three years for steel works to achieve their rated capacities.

(c) The average monthly production of finished steel since April 1961 has been about 8400 tonnes and of ingots about 22600 tonnes per month.

School Hostels in Punjab

3253. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have sanctioned any loan to the Punjab Government for the construction of school hostels during 1961-62 so far; and

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned for each institution in Punjab State?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Steel for Punjab

3254. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the despatches of steel to Punjab are not satisfactory during the current year; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the unsatisfactory condition of despatches of steel?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Despatches of steel to Punjab have not been unsatisfactory.

(b) Does not arise.

Cyclists in Delhi

3255. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cyclist prosecuted and fined during the months of March to August, 1961 in the Union Territory of Delhi under various traffic offences; and

(b) the number of cyclists injured and killed during the same period in various traffic accidents?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). (From 1-3-1961 to 12-8-1961)

Cyclists prosecuted	..	33924
Cyclists fined	..	33113
Cyclists injured		266
Cyclists killed		18

Cantonment Boards in Punjab

3256. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the development schemes and the amount sought for by the Cantt. Boards in Punjab during 1961-62 for their completion;

(b) the amounts of grants finally agreed upon for each development scheme of each of these Cantonment Boards; and

(c) the progress made so far in the completion of these development works?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 32].

(c) All the schemes are expected to be completed by 31st March 1962.

Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

3257. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the percentage of candidates selected from different States for admission into the Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur for 1961-62?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):

S. No	State	Parcentages of Admission in I Year	II Year
1.	Andhra	1·3	1·7
2.	Assam	2·0	2·5
3.	Bihar	9·5	1·7
4.	Delhi	13·2	10·8
5.	Gujarat	..	..
6.	Kerala	1·3	..
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1.3	..
8.	Madras	2·0	2·5
9.	Manipur	..	..
10.	Maharashtra	1·3	2·5
11.	Mysore	2·4	..
12.	Orissa	4·1	5·0
13.	Punjab	7·1	5·8
14.	Rajasthan	0·7	0·8
15.	Tripura	..	..
16.	Uttar Pradesh	9·5	43·4
17.	West Bengal	44·0	18·3
18.	HimachalPrdesh	..	..
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	0·3	..
20.	Naga Land	..	..
21.	Foreign countries	..	5·0
		100·0	100·0

Grants for Cultural Activities in Punjab

3258. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of organisations which were given grants for promotion of cultural activities in Punjab during 1960-61; and

(b) the amount sanctioned to each of them during the above period?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b).

Name of Organisation	Amount
	Rs.
(1) Khalsa College, Amritsar	1,500
(2) Vishveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur	89,000
(3) The Indian Academy of Fine Arts, Amritsar	20,000
(4) Hind Sweepers' Sevak Samaj, Gurgaon	200
(5) The Indian Cultural Society, Amritsar	7,500
(6) Theatre Cop's (Zonal Office), Ambala	7,500
(7) Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial Trust, Amritsar	13,812

Grant to Punjab University

3259. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given as grant to the Punjab University by the University Grants Commission during 1960-61; and

(b) the amount spent on different heads in that year?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 33].

Seizure of Illegal Opium in Delhi

3260. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of illegal opium seized in Delhi during the years 1960 and 1961 so far; and

(b) the number of persons found guilty and convicted?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 220·8 Kilogrammes of opium were seized in 1960 and 166·8 Kilogrammes in 1961 up to the 31st July, 1961.

(b) 154 persons in 1960 and 99 persons in 1961 (up to the 31st July).

Illicit Distillation in Delhi

3261. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested for illicit distillation and possession of liquor in Delhi during 1961; and

(b) the number of persons convicted out of them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 848 during the period from 1-1-61 to 31-7-61.

(b) 359.

Children Clubs

3262. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children clubs in 1960 which were run by Delhi Police;

(b) the nature of work done by the clubs; and

(c) the nature of assistance given by Government to these clubs?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) None.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Ex-Servicemen in Punjab

3263. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-Servicemen as on 31st March, 1961 district-wise in Punjab State;

(b) the number of those who went on pension before 1952 and those who were pensioned after 1952; and

(c) the number of those who have been gainfully employed till the 31st March, 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The required information is not available.

(b) As on 31-3-61, the number of ex-Servicemen who went on pension prior to 31st December 1952 and of those who went on pension thereafter were respectively 1,10,913 and 31.971.

(c) 17,688 ex-Servicemen were found employment in Government or Private service and 971 were resettled in Land Colonies during the period May, 1951 to 31st March 1961.

Court Arrears in Delhi

3264. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of pending cases in the courts of the District and Sessions Judge, the Sub-Judges and the Munsiffs in Delhi had increased during the year 1960-61; and

(b) the figures of cases filed and disposed of by these courts during 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 respectively?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Though there was some increase in the number of pending cases in the Court of District & Sessions Judge, the number of pending cases decreased in the Courts of Sub-Judges, Delhi, during the year 1960-61. There are no Munsiffs' Courts in Delhi.

(b)—

Year	Number of	
	Institutions	Disposals
District and Sessions Judge		
1958-59	3709	3380
1959-60	4581	3280
1960-61	5184	4957
Subordinate Judges		
1958-59	9599	8568
1959-60	7490	8439
1960-61	6924	7884

राष्ट्रीय उपाधियां

३२६५. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय उपाधियों से सम्मनित किये गये व्यक्तियों को कुछ आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी और किस रूप में ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख). भारत रत्न और पद्म जैसी असैनिक (Civilian) उपाधियों से सम्मानित किये गये व्यक्तियों को कोई आर्थिक सहायता नहीं दी जाती है, किन्तु संस्कृत, अरबी तथा फारसी के प्रतिष्ठित विद्वानों को उपाधि के साथ आजीवन काल तक डेढ़ हजार रुपया वार्षिक दिया जाता है ।

Premium from Displaced Persons on Land Transfer in Tripura

3266. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any premium has been demanded by the Government of Tripura from the displaced persons for the performance of mutation on the lands allotted to the displaced

persons by the Relief and Rehabilitation Department in Tripura; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give mutation to the refugees free of premium *i.e.*, Nazarana?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

हरिजन छात्रों के लिये छात्रावास

३२६७. **श्री जांगड़े :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६०–६१ में गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा किन संस्थाओं को हरिजन छात्रों के लिये छात्रावास बनाने के लिये अनुदान दिये गये;

(ख) ये संस्थायें किन स्थानों पर हैं; और

(ग) अनुदान किस आधार पर दिये जाते हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) ईश्वर शरण आश्रम, इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय (University)

(ख) इलाहाबाद ।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने अनुदान (grants) तब दिये जब उसे छात्रावासों की उपयोगिता तथा आवश्यकता के बारे में संतोष हो गया ।

Pakistanis detained at Palam Airport

3268. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Pakistanis have been detained on 19th July, 1961 at Palam while trying to emplane for the United Kingdom; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry or Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes; but on the 13th July, 1961.

(b) They had entered India on forged Pakistani Passports.

Nahorkatiya Crude Oil

3269. { **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** / **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fule** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price formula of Nahorkatiya crude oil has been worked out; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines ond Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes.

(b) The price formula is incorporated in an Agreement between Government of India, Burmah Oil Company, Oil India Limited & Assam Oil Company. Unless the other parties to the Agreement have considered the matter and advised that it may be made public it would not be appropriate for Government to do so unilaterally.

Employment in States

3270. { **Shri B. C. Mullick:** / **Shri K. B. Malvia:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any note of the reported proposal of West Bengal Government that employment should be restricted to persons belonging to the States; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The State Government's proposal was to give a measure of priority to the people of the locality in the matter of recruitment to lower posts. Their attention was invited in

this connection, to the provisions of Article 16(1) of the Constitution and the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957.

Income Tax Building in Calcutta

3271. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Income-tax building in Calcutta has been completed;

(b) if so, when and the cost incurred for the same;

(c) whether it is now being used by Government;

(d) if so, from what time;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) what will be the annual saving by its construction?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The Income-tax building under construction in Calcutta consists of two portions—main building and its annexe. The annexe was completed on the 31st December, 1960 and the main building in lower four floors on the 31st July, 1961. The remaining portion of the main building is expected to be completed shortly. The expenditure so far incurred amounts to Rs. 58,98,963 including the cost of land of Rs. 10,14,000.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The annexe was occupied with effect from the 1st January, 1961 and the 4 lower floors of the main building with effect from the 14th August, 1961.

(f) Anticipated saving of nearly Rs. 3·68 lakhs annually, in the rent paid at present.

Oil Advisory Committee

3272. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil Advisory Committee has revised its estimate of product demand by the end of Third Five Year Plan;

(b) what are its conclusions and basis for the same; and

(c) whether Government propose to match the Refinery capacity with the demand?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of the present and the foreseeable consumption trends the Committee has tentatively concluded that the total product demands by 1966 may be about 14 million tonnes.

(c) This is under consideration.

Teachers in Government Girls' Schools in Delhi

3273. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Administration has decided to appoint teachers in Government girls' schools in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for taking such a decision;

(c) the number of men teachers in the age groups of (i) 25 or below, (ii) 26—35, (iii) 36—45, (iv) 46—55 and (v) above 55 thus appointed;

(d) the number of posts that are lying vacant in these schools; and

(e) the steps Government have taken to fill these posts?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir, in case of shortage categories of female teachers.

(b) Non-availability of qualified female teachers particularly in subjects like Science, Mathematics and Domestic Science.

(c) (*i*) 25 or below 25 .	23
(*ii*) between 26 and 35	27
(*iii*) between 36 & 45	3
(*iv*) between 46 & 55	Nil.
(*v*) above 55 .	2

(d) 48.

(e) The posts were advertised on an all-India basis but the required number of candidates were not forthcoming. It is proposed to advertise these posts again. The question of lowering the minimum qualifications required for appointment to these posts is also being considered. Arrangements are also being made to utilise one teacher in two schools so that the instruction work may not suffer.

Iron Ore for Rourkela Steel Plant

3274. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of the requirements of Rourkela Steel Plant in respect of iron ore is now being received from Barsua mines;

(b) whether the trial stage of the mechanised plant has been over by new; and

(c) what was the total amount spent in mechanising the Barsua mines?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The mechanised plant at Barsua is still under trial runs. The main source of supply of ore is at present the market mines. It will take some time more before large scale operation of the plant and the regular supply of iron ore from Barsua is possible.

(c) The mine which is mechanised is estimated to cost about Rs. 9·8 crores of which about Rs. 8·5 crores has been spent so far.

Recruitment Through U.P.S.C.

3275. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of personnel recruited through the U.P.S.C. in Class I, II and III in permanent war reserved vacancies which occurred during 1939 to 1945 in Government of India Secretariat attached and subordinate offices, separately;

(b) the year(s) of their recruitment;

(c) whether it is a fact that an undertaking was given to these personnel that on appointment to war reserved vacancies they would be given the same conditions of service and benefits of pay, seniority and promotions as given to permanent employees who were confirmed before 1945;

(d) whether the undertaking has been complied with by all the departments concerned;

(e) if not, reasons therefor; and

(f) what steps have been taken to give them the necessary benefits of seniority, promotion, confirmation and pay in higher grades (including selection posts) since attained by persons not appointed in war reserved vacancies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) No.

(d) to (f). Do not arise.

मजदूर संघों को मान्यता

३२७६. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन मजदूर संघों की हाल की देशव्यापी हड़ताल के परिणामस्वरूप मान्यता रद्द कर दी गयी थी उन्हें पुनः मान्यता दिये जाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ख) जुलाई में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुछ कर्मचारियों द्वारा की गयी हड़ताल से सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार प्राक्कलित (Estimated) हानि ४,८६,६६,४०० रुपये की हुई, जिसका ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

	रुपये
(१) न हुए कार्य का मूल्य	७४,६५,०००
(२) राजस्व (Revenue) की हानि	४,०६,५६,०००
(३) आकस्मिक (Emergency) प्रबंधों पर व्यय	७,६१,५००
(४) अन्तर्ध्वंस (Sabotage) तथा अन्य कारणों से हुई हानि	२६,६००

Purchases by Army Base Workshops

3277. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the actual amount of local purchase of store in the Army Base Workshops at Delhi Cantt., Meerut, Bangalore, Agra, Jubbalpur, Allahabad and Kankinara for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) whether the wastage of store in these workshops is exactly according to the scale laid by the Army Headquarters and what is the check on it; and

(c) whether Viewer's Inspection reports are prepared by all the Army Base Workshops and the store is demanded strictly according to the wastage?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The total amount of local purchase of stores in the Army Base Workshops at Delhi Cantt., Meerut, Bangalore, Agra, Jubbalpur, Allahabad and Kankinara for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 is approximately Rs. 17 lakhs and 43 lakhs respectively.

(b) and (c). There is no wastage of stores in these Workshops. The quantity of stores consumed depends on the actual requirements, and the old parts which cannot be repaired or reclaimed are replaced and returned. The utilisation of spares varies from batch to batch of equipments under repair. Abnormal variations in the requirements of stores are closely examined. All components are carefully viewed and subjected to a thorough examination.

Conditions of Service of Industrial and Non-Industrial Defence Employees

3278. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in pursuance of the discussion at the seventh meeting of the negotiating Machinery at top level held on the 12th and 13th August, 1957 an *ad-hoc* committee consisting of the representatives of the All India Defence Employees Federation and the Defence Ministry was appointed to consider the question of equalisation of terms and conditions of service of Industrial and non-Industrial employees in the Defence installations;

(b) whether the committee has since submitted its report to the Defence Ministry;

(c) if so, what action has so far been taken on the report; and

(d) whether a copy of the report would be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Orders regarding some of the recommendations have already been issued. Consideration of certain other items was postponed pending the receipt of the recommendations of the Pay Commission These are now being examined. If

will be premature to place a copy of the report on the Table of the House.

Works Committees for Defence Installations

3279. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is permissible under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to extend the term of the works committee beyond its normal tenure of two years as provided in Rule No. 52;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the works committees in some of the Delhi Cantt. defence installations are still functioning without any elections beyond the normal term of two years; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to enforce the rules of the Industrial Disputes Act properly?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (c). In accordance with Rule 52(1) of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules 1957, the term of office of Workmen's representatives on the Works Committee other than a member chosen to fill a casual vacancy, will be two years. The Works Committee in only one Defence installation at Delhi Cantt. *viz.*, 505 Army Base Workshop is still functioning beyond this period. The election of workers' representatives to the Works Committee in this installation could not be held in time after the expiry of the term of office mainly for the following reasons:—

(i) One of the trade unions in this Workshop did not cooperate with the management in submitting the requisite information in time;

(ii) This Union raised an issue for increasing the number of constituencies; and

(iii) Two trade unions of this Workshop obtained injunctions restraining the Commandant from proceeding with the elections. Since this suit has been disposed of, it is now proposed to hold elections of Workers' representatives to the Works Committee soon.

Coal Experts from Abroad

3280. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal experts of foreign countries have been requisitioned by the National Coal Development Council to assist them in developing mines; and

(b) if so, how many foreign countries have agreed to send their experts?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Foreign experts have been offered by U.K., U.S.A., France and West Germany to assist the National Coal Development Corporation, in its coal production programme in the Third Plan. These experts have already arrived and started their work.

House Search of a Reserve Bank Director

3281. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the residence of one of the zonal Directors of Reserve Bank, Madras, was searched by the Enforcement Directorate officials in the month of June, 1961;

(b) if so, whether the zonal Director has violated certain provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act;

(c) the charges against him;

(d) the findings of the Enforcement Directorate; and

(e) whether this officer has been suspended?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir, but the residence of an ex-Zonal Director was searched.

(b) The matter is still under investigation.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Tribals for Territorial Army

3282. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of tribals from sub-division in Manipur have joined the Territorial Army; and

(b) if so, the number of persons trained for the purpose from this area?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The total number or such persons from Manipur sub-division, who joined and have been trained in the Territorial Army since August 1949 is 208.

S.C. and S.T. in Manipur

3283. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that preference is given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Manipur in the matter of settlement of contracts, permits, ferries, fisheries, toll bridges, forest mahals; and

(b) if so, the number of members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have enjoyed these concessions in Manipur in 1960 and 1961 so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

Recruitment in Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration

3284. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some upper division clerks have been recruited directly in December, 1960 in Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, whether direct recruitment of U.D.C. is prohibited under Home Ministry letter No. 1|3|60|(D) dated 28.6.60;

(c) if so, the reason for not observing these instructions;

(d) whether some Lower Division clerks could not be promoted because of this recruitment; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir, in accordance with the recruitment rules prescribed by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, which required the filling up of 66-2/3% of the vacancies by direct recruitment.

(b) The Home Ministry's letter requires that in future posts of U.D.Cs. should exclusively be filled by promotion and the recruitment rules should be revised accordingly.

(c) The Delhi Administration have not so far revised the recruitment rules in accordance with these instructions.

(d) No, Sir, as the appointments were made against the quota reserved for direct recruitment.

(e) Does not arise.

Upgrading of Madurai

3285. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madurai will be upgraded as 'B' class for purpose of

house rent and compensatory allowance;

(b) whether it is not a fact that Municipal figures of population in 1956 was 4½ lakhs;

(c) whether Government will consider the industrial nature and pilgrimage importance of the city; and

(d) whether population alone is the basis for the upgrading?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir, if and when the population of Madurai, according to the Census figures, exceeds five lakhs.

(b) Government have no information.

(c)and (d). The Second Pay Commission have observed that classification of cities on the basis of population is a sound general criterion and should continue. This recommendation has been accepted by Government and, accordingly, population alone is now the basis for classification/upgradation of cities.

Ayurvedic Institution of Banaras Hindu University

3286. **Shri A. Sarma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Banaras Hindu University has accepted certain donations for establishing an Ayurvedic Institution within the University;

(b) if so, the names of the donors;

(c) the amounts that have been accepted; and

(d) the terms on which the donations were accepted?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

उड़ीसा में इनामी बांडों की बिक्री

३२८७. **श्री मोहन नायक** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६०–६१ में उड़ीसा में इनामी बांडों की बिक्री में कितना धन प्राप्त हुआ; और

(ख) उड़ीसा में कितने व्यक्तियों ने कुल कितने मूल्य के पुरस्कार प्राप्त किये ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) लगभग १०.८० लाख रुपये ।

(ख) यह सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

उड़ीसा म पेन्शन पाने वाले साहित्यकार

३२८८. **श्री मोहन नायक** : क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उड़ीसा में इस समय कितने साहित्यकार पेन्शन पा रहे हैं;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक को कितनी पेन्शन दी जा रही है; और

(ग) कितने लोगों के आवदन-पत्र विचाराधीन हैं ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) : (क) पांच ।

(ख) चार को १०० रुपये माहवार और एक को ५० रुपये माहवार ।

(ग) तीन ।

Panel for Section Officers

3289. **Shri Panna Lal:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri R. S. Tiwari:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to form a **panel**

for filling up vacancies in the grade of Section Officers out of the candidates who were not declared qualified by the U.P.S.C. in the competitive examinations of Assistant Superintendent held in 1959 and 1960 but who had obtained a certain percentage of marks in these examinations;

(b) if so, whether Government had given prior information of its intention to form such a panel to all eligible candidates before conducting the examinations; and

(c) if not, what are the difficulties in conducting a fresh examination after giving prior notice of its intention to form such a panel for filling up future vacancies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Certain proposals in this regard are under the consideration of Government in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

(b) No.

(c) The Central Secretariat Service Scheme does not envisage the holding of an examination for the purpose of preparing such a panel, and there is no necessity for doing so.

School Improvement Scheme

3290. Shri S. R. Arumugham: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the States in addition to Madras that have taken up the school improvement schemes;

(b) what is the total amount so far collected;

(c) whether any of the States which has taken up this scheme has approached the Central Government for additional funds for improving this scheme; and

(d) whether the Centre has undertaken a study of the working of this scheme in the States with a view to popularise the same?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) This scheme has been brought to the notice of the other State Governments only during the current year 1961-62. It is too early yet to collect information regarding the results obtained.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

School Books

3291. Shri S. R. Arumugham: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken by Government to produce school books wherein proper emphasis is laid on the post-independent achievements and progress of our country in the various fields; and

(b) whether these books are produced by the States or the Centre?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Education has under consideration a scheme for the production of Model Text books which will, *inter alia*, take into account the desirability of laying proper emphasis on post-independence achievements and progress of the country in various fields.

House Building Co-operative Societies in Delhi

3292. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some House building co-operative societies purchased land and deposited amount with Delhi Administration about two years ago;

(b) if so, whether the land has been handed over to these societies; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Two House Building Co-operative Societies had purchased some land through their own means, and moved the Delhi Administration for acquisition of additional areas. The necessary notifications under the Land Acquisition Act were issued in respect of additional areas and estimated cost of acquisition deposited with the Delhi Administration.

(b) No.

(c) These lands are now covered by the scheme of 'large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi', about which details are contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House on 23rd March, 1961, in reply to the notice under Rule 197 from Shri P. G. Deb. As Government decision regarding this scheme has been taken only a few months ago, it has not been possible to complete the acquisition proceedings.

Technical Personnel

3293. Shri Bairaj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total number of technical jobs created by the First and Second Five Year Plans;

(b) what was the total number of output of the technical personnel from verious Technical Institutions during the same period; and

(c) how many of them got employment?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) From the information furnished by the Directorate of Manpower, Ministry of Home Affairs, the additional technical jobs created by the First and Second Five Year Plans are estimated as shown below:

(b)—

Graduates in Engineering and Technology . . .	42,560
Diploma holders . .	68,760
Graduates in Engineering and Technology	39,070
Diploma holders .	46,330

(c) The required information is not readily available. The above figures, however, indicate that there were more jobs than technical personnel available.

दिल्ली छावनी में जमीन के अन्दर नालियां

३२९५. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ५ अप्रैल, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २८४० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली छावनी में जमीन के अन्दर नालियां बनाने की योजना में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) लगभग किस तिथि तक इस योजना को अन्तिम रूप दिय जाने की आशा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) तथा (ख) दिल्ली छावनी में भूगर्भ नालियों की योजना, वृहद्दिल्ली योजना के अन्तर्गत, दिल्ली नगर पालिका निगम की गन्दे पानी के निकास की योजना के साथ मिल कर बनाई जा रही है, और इस समय यह बताना कठिन है, कि यह किस तिथि तक मुकम्मल हो पायेगी ।

Murders in Arki and Solan

+

3296. { **Shri S. N. Ramaul:**
Shri J. B. S. Bist:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that frequent murders took place in lower Mahasu, Himachal Pradesh and if so, how many such murders had taken place in Arki and Solan Tehsils of that area in 1960; and

(b) whether the culprits committing these murders have since been traced and arrested?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No. There were two cases involving the murder of four persons in lower Mahasu in 1960. These took place in Solan Tehsil. There was no murder in Arki.

(b) In one of the cases the accused was arrested, tried and sentenced to death. In the other case the accused has not yet been traced.

Employees of Former Ajmer State

3297. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued by the Central Government to the State Government of Rajasthan in connection with the service conditions, emoluments and equation of posts in respect of the employees serving in the Government of the erstwhile State of Ajmer at the time of its merger with the State of Rajasthan on 1st November, 1956;

(b) if so, whether any such instructions have been fully observed and complied with by the State Government; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Certain general instructions were issued to the Governments of all the States, affected by reorganisation, including the Government of Rajasthan.

(b) No case of non-compliance with instructions relating to service conditions and emoluments has come to our notice. Nor has any case of non-compliance with final orders passed by the Central Government in respect of equation of posts been reported to us. However one of the instructions is the subject of unconcluded correspondence between the Central Government and the State Government.

(c) The question does not arise.

Sainik Samachar

3298. **Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) what amount was sanctioned for the purchase of journals, library books and honorarium to be paid to the contributors in *Sainik Samachar* during the year 1959-60;

(b) how much amount was spent under this head separately on the purchase of journals, library books and payment of honorarium for each language edition;

(c) whether it is a fact that Hindi and other regional languages are not receiving the same attention as English; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 34].

(c) No, Sir. Material for publication is mostly received in English. This material is translated and used also in regional language editions. However, in each language edition four pages are allotted for original material in the form of short stories, etc.

The amount stated to have been paid to contributors for the English edition includes payment for photo-

graphs, illustrations, paintings and transparencies reproduced in all language editions. Similarly, *Sainik Samachar*, library books and journals in English are used by members of the staff belonging to all language editions as most of these books are not available in regional languages.

(d) Does not arise.

Staff of the Defence Accounts Offices

3299. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) how many offices of Defence Accounts are there throughout India;

(b) what is the total strength of the staff working in each of these offices;

(c) whether it is a fact that all the officials including Class IV officials and clerks are transferred to the unpopular stations of India according to their seniority;

(d) if so, whether there is any consideration that the Government servant should be transferred to the nearest place of his home town; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor-

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) There is one office of the Controller General of Defence Accounts and 10 offices of Controllers of Defence Accounts with about 400 big and small sub-offices spread throughout India.

(b) It is not in the public interest to indicate the strength of each office The total strength (including Class IV employees) is about 15,000 persons.

(c) No. The correct position is that one or the conditions of service in the Defence Accounts Department is that all officers and non-gazetted staff are liable to serve the Department anywhere in India and also abroad, if required. Class IV employees are not usually transferred. In the case of others, transfers are generally regulated not only in accordance with administrative requirements but also taking into account, *inter alia*, the length of service of the individual in a particular zone. When transfers are ordered, the "popular" and "unpopular" stations are taken into account to give equitable postings.

(d) Please see reply to (c) above. Subject to administrative considerations and the fact that offices are spread out throughout India and deal with a variety of work, an attempt is made to post individuals on lower scales of pay to offices near their home towns towards the end of their service.

(e) Does not arise.

Scientific Adviser, Ministry of Defence

3300. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the Scientific Adviser to the Minister of Defence was allowed to resign his post and accept the Chairmanship of the U.G.C.;

(b) why a full time successor has not been appointed in his place; and

(c) the arrangements made for the effective day-to-day guidance and control of the Defence Science Service and research in the absence of a full time Scientific Adviser?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Dr. Kothari, the previous Hony. Scientific Adviser to the Minister of Defence was appointed by the Ministry of Education as Chairman of the University Grants Commission. He relinquished his post of Scientific Adviser as the rules of the University Grants Commission do not permit a Chairman being less than a full time appointment.

(b) and (c). Dr. Bhagavantam, Director of the Indian Institute of Science has been appointed Hony. Scientific Adviser to the Defence Minister with effect from 1st July, 1961.

Palai Central Bank Employees Union

3301. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Palai Central Bank Employees Union has submitted a memorandum praying for steps being taken to secure employment for workmen thrown out of employment consequent to the liquidation of the Palai Central Bank Ltd.;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to provide these workmen with employment and if so, what are the steps taken;

(c) whether the State Bank of India and other Banking Institutions have been requested to give exemption to the employees of the Palai Central Bank from the rules regarding age and minimum qualifications; and

(d) if so, what is the result?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) According to information available with Government, 165 employees of the Palai Central Bank had been absorbed in the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries and in other commercial banks and 85 employees in the office of the Official Liquidator of the Palai Central Bank upto the third week of July, 1961.

(c) and (d). No formal direction has been given as this is a matter for the judgement and discretion of individual banks. But the desirability of the absorption of the employees of the Palai Central Bank has been brought to the notice of the banking Community and the figure of absorption shows the result.

शनिवार के दिन छुट्टी

३३०२. **श्री बलराज मधोक :**
श्री जगदीश अवस्थी :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वेतन आयोग ने सिफारिश की थी कि प्रति दूसरे शनिवार को सब सरकारी दफ्तरों में छुट्टी रहे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार कब तक निर्णय करेगी ?

गृह-कार्य उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती आलवा) : (क) वेतन आयोग ने सिफारिश की थी कि कर्मचारी वर्ग प्रत्येक सप्ताह में ५॥ दिन की बजाय एक सप्ताह में ५ दिन और दूसरे सप्ताह में ६ दिन काम करें । इस प्रकार एक शनिवार को पूरा दिन काम होता और दूसरे को पूरी छुट्टी रहती ।

(ख) और (ग). यह निश्चय किया गया है कि महीने के दूसरे शनिवार को पूरी छुट्टी रहे और अन्य शनिवारों को पूरे दिन काम किया जाय ।

दिल्ली में सर्वाधिक यातायात समय

३३०४. **श्री बलराज मधोक :** क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में लगभग २२ सड़कों पर सवेरे ९ से ११ और शाम को ५ से ७ बज के बीच में तांगों और रेहड़ों का यातायात बन्द रहता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस निर्णय से दिल्ली के हजारों तांगे वालों की आमदनी लगभग खत्म सी हो गई है क्योंकि यही समय सर्वाधिक यातायात का होता है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस के विरोध में दिल्ली के तांगे वालों ने आन्दोलन किया था जिस के फलस्वरूप उन में से बहुत से गिरफ्तार कर लिये गय ;

(घ) क्या सरकार इस स्थिति में अपना निर्णय बदलने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसे नियमों के कारण लोगों को सस्ती सवारी न मिलने से अधिक खर्च करना पड़ता है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) यातायात के सर्वाधिक यातायात समय (peak hours) में भीड़ भाड़ कम करने के लिय सवेरे ९ से साढ़े दस बज तक तथा शाम के पांच से सात बजे तक के लिये नई दिल्ली की २१ सड़कों पर और पुरानी दिल्ली की एक सड़क पर तांग चलाना तथा नई दिल्ली की ३१ सड़कों व दिल्ली की २ सड़कों पर रेहड़े चलाना बन्द कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) सरकार के पास ऐसी आंकड़ेवार सूचना नहीं है ।

(ग) डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के आदेश के विरुद्ध तांगे, रेहड़े और बैलगाड़ियां चलाने वालों ने २२ मई, १९६१ को चीफ कमिश्नर की कोठी के सामने प्रदर्शन किया था । प्रदर्शक सड़क पर बैठ गए जिससे यातायात की प्रगति में रुकावट हुई । वे हिंसात्मक हो गये और उन्होंने ईंटें फेंकना शुरू कर दीं, तथा कुछ पुलिस अधिकारियों पर वार किया । भारतीय दण्ड संहिताके अनुबन्ध १४७।१४९ । १८६।३३२।३५३ के अधीन साठ व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मामला दर्ज किया गया, तथा अदालत में (उनके विरुद्ध) कार्यवाही हो रही है ।

(घ) मामला दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचाराधीन है ।

(ङ) ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है ।

सवारी भत्ता

३३०५. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वरिष्ठ सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जिनके पास अपनी कारें हैं, कार पर किये गये खर्च के अनुपात में आयकर से छूट मिलती है;

(ख) गत एक वर्ष में ऐसे अधिकारियों को आयकर की कुल कितनी छूट दी गयी; और

(ग) जब वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को इस प्रकार सवारी के लिये वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है तो कम वेतन वाले कर्मचारियों को सवारी भत्ता क्यों नहीं दिया जाता ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जिन वेतनभोगी कर्मचारियों पर आयकर अधिनियम की धारा ७ के अनुसार कर लगाया जाता है उनको निजी गाड़ियों के इस्तेमाल के सम्बन्ध में, आयकर अधिनियम १९२२ की धारा ७(२) (iiए) के अनुसार छूट दी जाती है ।

यह छूट केवल वरिष्ठ सरकारी कर्मचारियों या एक वर्ग के रूप में सरकारी कर्मचारियों तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि उन सभी वेतनभोगी करदाताओं को दी जाती है—चाहे वे सरकारी नौकरी में हों या गैर-सरकारी नौकरी में—जो उपर्युक्त धारा के अधीन इसके हकदार समझे जाते हैं ।

(ख) जो सूचना मांगी गयी है वह इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे यथासमय सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

(ग) आयकर अधिनियम के अनुसार जो छूट दी जाती है वह वेतनभोगी कर-दाताओं की आय का हिसाब लगाने में निजी गाड़ी के इस्तेमाल के सम्बन्ध में कटौती के रूप में होती है । यह छूट सवारी भत्ता नहीं होती ।

सवारी भत्ता उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दिया जाता है जिन्हें सरकारी काम से सदरमुकाम में या उससे थोड़े फासले के अन्दर कम से कम २०० किलोमीटर से ज्यादा सफर करना पड़ता है । यह भत्ता ओहदे का विचार किये बिना ऐसे सभी कर्मचारियों को दिया जाता है । भत्ते की दरें अफसर द्वारा तय की जाने वाली दूरी पर निर्भर होती हैं, उसके ओहदे पर नहीं ।

स्टाफ कारें

३३०६. **श्री बलराज मधोक :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सभी मंत्रालयों को स्टाफ कारें दी गई हैं; और

(ख) इन स्टाफ कारों का कितने प्रतिशत प्रयोग गज़ेटेड अफसर करते हैं और कितने प्रतिशत नान-गज़ेटेड ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय म राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) स्टाफ़ कारों के बारे में जो नियम हैं उन के अनुसार गज़ेटेड तथा नान-गज़ेटेड कर्मचारी, उनके मोहय्या होने पर वास्तविक (*bonafide*) सरकारी काम के लिए उनका प्रयोग कर सकते हैं । स्टाफ कारों के गज़ेटेड तथा नान-गज़ेटेड कर्मचारियों द्वारा किये गये प्रयोग का प्रतिशत निकालने के लिए विभिन्न मंत्रालयों, उनके संलग्न व अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा उनसे सम्बद्ध संस्थाओं में रखी गई लाग-बुकों (log books) का विस्तृत निरीक्षण करना होगा । इस कार्य में बहुत अधिक परिश्रम, समय और व्यय लगेगा, जोकि परिणाम के उपयुक्त नहीं होगा ।

बीकानेर स्टेशन पर चोरी से लाये गये सामान का पकड़ा जाना

३३०७. **श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत जून मास में एक मुस्लिम तस्कर व्यापारी के पास बीकानेर स्टेशन पर चोरी छिप लाया गया सामान काफी मात्रा में पकड़ा गया था;

(ख) यह सामान कहां से लाया गया था और संभवत: कहां ले जाया जा रहा था; और

(ग) पकड़े गये सामान में क्या-क्या वस्तुयें थीं और अनुमानत: उनका मूल्य क्या था ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) यह सामान बम्बई में बेचने के लिए पाकिस्तान से चोरी-छिपे लाया जा रहा था ।

(ग) पकड़े गये सामान और उसके मूल्य का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

	लगभग मूल्य (रुपयों में)
(१) स्पेन के केसर के एक-एक पौंड वजन के ६१ डिब्बे .	२४,०००
(२) ६२ दर्जन थर्मामीटर	४,७००
(३) २७ दर्जन क्यूटीक्यूरा मलहम	१,६००
जोड़	३०,३००

Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad

3308. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1583 on the 18th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the non-employment of the graduates of 1961 in Applied Geology, Petroleum Technology and Applied Geophysics most of the fresh entrants to these courses feel depressed and are opting for mining courses in the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad;

(b) the number of expert foreign professors employed for teaching these subjects and the annual emoluments being paid to them; and

(c) the number of students who joined these courses in 1957 and the number who joined in the years 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun

Kabir): (a) The students of Petroleum Technology and Applied Geophysics of the School appear concerned because the graduates of 1961 have not yet been fully employed. There is no such anxiety among the students of Applied Geology, as there is no case of unemployment in this category.

The graduates in Petroleum Technology and Applied Geophysics have yet no reason for any serious concern Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel have just accepted, in principle, our request to offer employment to Petroleum Technology graduates. The details of training and employment are under examination and the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad is being kept continuously informed. In view of this development the few students who were inclined to change to Mining or Applied Geology Course in their anxiety, will not, it is expected, pursue the question of transfer.

(b) There are at present two foreign experts employed in the School, one in Petroleum Engineering (Reservoir engineering) and the other in Petroleum Geology and Exploration. The services of the former have been secured through the Colombo Plan and those of the latter through the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme of Unesco. The emoluments of these experts are met from the above mentioned foreign aid programmes.

(c) The number of students who joined the courses are given below:—

	Petroleum Technology	Applied Geology	Applied Geophysics
1957	26	9	7
1958	20	11	13
1959	20	10	5
1960	20	19	10
		in 1st year class	in 1st Year class
		4 direct to 2nd year	11 direct to 2nd year
1961	20	20	3 (more are likely to join)

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Graduates of Petroleum Technology

3309. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the first batch of graduates of Petroleum Technology who passed their course in 1961 have applied to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for employment;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) the number of vacancies of junior drillers or other jobs to be filled by the said Commission in 1961; and

(d) how many of the applicants have been selected?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Twenty-four.

(c) At this stage it is not possible to indicate the number of vacancies in various categories.

(d) Selection has yet to be finalised.

Building Grant to Madurai College

3310. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether amount sanctioned for building grant of Madurai College in Madras University by U.G.C. and the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs has been paid in full;

(b) if not, reasons for the same?

(c) how much was sanctioned and how much has been paid; and

(d) probable date when the full amount will be paid?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). Of the sanctioned grant of Rs. 64,000 for construction of building for the Chemistry Department, the University Grants Commission has paid to the Madurai College a sum of Rs. 50,000 so far. According to the usual procedure,

building grants are released in instalments, and the final instalment is paid only when a Completion Certificate is furnished to the Commission stating that the building has been constructed according to the approved plans and estimates. This certificate is still awaited from the College. The probable date for further payment will depend upon the submission of Completion Certificate.

Liquor Concessions in Imphal Town, Manipur

3311. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that drunkenness has been on the increase in the imphal town in Manipur due to concessions granted to tribals particularly of Majorkhul, Keismathong and Sahebmanai for the distilling of country liquor; and

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken to check the illicit distillation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Stadium at Imphal

3312. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of rupees four lakhs has been allotted for construction of a Stadium at Imphal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the amount is being handed over to the Imphal Municipality;

(c) if so, whether any scheme has been drawn up for approval by the Manipur Administration; and

(d) the site for the Stadium and the details of the scheme, if any?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Out of Rs. 25 lakhs allocated in Third Five Year Plan for payment to Imphal Municipality as grant, Rs. 4 lakhs are earmarked for construction of Stadium.

(c) and (d). The details of the scheme are under preparation and the selection of site is under consideration.

Manipur Administration

3313. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Manipur Administration has overspent during 1960-61 financial year; and

(b) if so, the amount involved and explanations given for the overspending to any querry from the Audit Department?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The Accounts for the financial year 1960-61 have not yet been finalised after reconciling the same with the expenditure booked by the Accountant General, Assam. However, on the basis of departmental figures available, no excess expenditure is indicated, either in the Manipur Area Grant or in all the grants relating to Manipur taken together.

(b) Does not arise.

Meters for Oil Pipeline

3314. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether meters designed to measure the flow rate and amount of oil passing through the new pipe-line between Assam Oil fields and the refineries in Gauhati and Barauni have been procured;

(b) if so, how many meters have been obtained; and

(c) from where they have been obtained and at what cost?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Four.

(c) The meters have been obtained from the De Haviland Aircraft Company Limited, U.K., at a total cost of £3,620.

Counterfeit Currency Gang

3315. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gang indulging in counterfeit currency consisting of some foreigners has lately been discovered in Bombay;

(b) if so, how many persons are alleged to be involved in the gang's activities; and

(c) what steps have been taken to discover full details of the gang?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). Government have no information about any currency counterfeting gang involving foreigners except the case referred to in the reply given in the House on 9th August, 1961 to Unstarred Question No. 550 by Sarvashri M. B. Thakore and D. C. Sharma.

Manufacture of Petrol Tanks in 505 Army Base Workshop

3316. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3959 on the 26th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that formerly these petrol tanks were manufactured in 505 Army Base Workshop;

(b) what was the material required for the local manufacture which was not available; and

(c) when these Armoured Cars were received for repair and after how many months these were made fit for issue and what is the average time which is normally required to manufacture the same and what are the parts which were retrieved from the unserviceable tanks and supplied to the contractor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As has already been explained, the petrol tanks could not be manufactured in the Workshop as suitable material and capacity were not available immediately. As regards material, mild steel sheets terne plated were not available and as this was a controlled item, it could not be purchased locally to meet immediate needs. Even if steel was available, there was no possibility of manufacturing this item as the capacity was not available.

(c) Normally it takes two to three months to complete the repairs to the Armoured Cars in question, provided all the spares required are available. It is not clear whether the term 'manufacture' in the question pertains to Armoured Cars or petrol tanks. As has already been pointed out the petrol tanks were purchased from trade sources. No parts could be retrieved from unserviceable petrol tanks and as such none were issued to the contractor who supplied the new petrol tanks.

Local Purchase of Stores in 505 Army Base Workshop

3317. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present procedure for the local purchase of stores in 505 Army Base workshop Delhi Cantt;

(b) how the tenders from the suppliers are called for; and

(c) whether there is any Sub Committee to scrutinize the tenders?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Local purchase is resorted to in cases of emergency when the stores are not available in the Ordnance Depots, and they are required urgently to carry out repairs on hand. Normally, at least three quotations are obtained from the suppliers and the lowest quotation is accepted. The stores supplied are inspected for correctness of quantity,

quality and suitability by a board of officers and are taken on ledger charge by another officer.

(b) Quotations are obtained from the suppliers in writing.

(c) There is no Sub-committee to scrutinize the quotations. The overall responsibility for local purchases rests with the Commandant who is assisted by an officer experienced in local purchases. The Local Purchase Officer is changed from time to time.

All transactions in respect of local purchases are subjected to inspection by audit and accounts authorities.

Pay Scales of C.S.D. Employees

3318. { **Shri Jagdish Awasthi:** / **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that orders have been issued to implement pay scales and other recommendations of the Pay Commission in respect of employees working in the Canteen Stores Departments;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) whether these will take effect retrospectively?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c). Orders were issued on the 26th August 1961:

(i) in respect of the employees of the CSD(I), other than its cinema employees, revising their scales of pay and dearness, house rent and compensatory allowances, as also the rate of rent for departmental accommodation allotted to them, keeping in view the recommendations of the Pay Commission; the orders are to take effect from the 1st July 1959;

(ii) in respect of the cinema employees of the CSD(I) revising their scales of pay, granting them a compensatory allowance at Bombay and Delhi and increasing their Extra Show Allowance in accordance with the provisions of the Shops and Establishments Act Bombay; the orders are to take effect from the 1st June, 1961.

The Pay Commission's recommendations do not apply *ipso facto* to the employees of the CSD(I) as they are not employees of the Central Government.

Leave for Industrial Employees in Defence Establishments

3319. { **Shri Jagdish Awasthi:** / **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government orders have not been issued raising the Casual Leave and Earned Leave in respect of Industrial employees working in Defence Establishments;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this abnormal delay;

(c) Department|Departments responsible for holding up Government orders; and

(d) whether the orders will take effect retrospectively?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (c). The question is under examination in the Ministry of Finance.

(d) The proposed orders, if issued before the end of this year, will take effect from 1st January, 1961.

Pay Commission's Recommendations

3320. { **Shri Jagdish Awasthi:** / **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain recommendations of the **Pay**

Commission which affected adversely the Central Government Employees are going to be modified by the Government;

(b) if so, what are those recommendations; and

(c) whether casual leave and paid holidays, which were reduced, are likely to be revised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). No such matter is under consideration.

Leave Travel Concession to Industrial Workers

3321. { **Shri Jagdish Awasthi:** / **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

"(a) whether the industrial workers are not entitled to get leave travel concession unless their leave is for 15 days or more;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that most of the industrial workers having less than 10 years service do not get more than 10 days earned leave in a year; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to relax the rules in their cases to enable them to avail Leave Travel concession?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Industrial workers are not entitled to this concession unless they avail of leave (excluding casual leave) for a period not less than 15 days.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This question will be examined after a decision in regard to the leave entitlements of industrial employees, is finally taken in the light of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission.

Ban on Card Playing by Government Employees

3322. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that card playing by Government employees in lawns and outside offices has been banned; and

(b) whether this ban operates only during office hours and roundabout the place where they work or it extends to all the 24 hours and at all places?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Ministries of the Government of India have been requested to issue instructions to discourage Government employees from playing cards on lawns and in other such semi-public places outside the South and North Blocks and other Government buildings. They have also been requested to ensure that indoor games are not permitted within Government buildings after 7 p.m. and that they might give if necessary special permission on special occasions such as tournaments etc. These instructions apply only to Government buildings and lawns adjacent thereto.

Capital Project of Bhopal

3323. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for the capital project of Bhopal so rar;

(b) how much of it has been sanctioned as (i) grants (ii) loans; and

(c) what is the progress of work achieved so far under the project?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Loans amounting to Rs. 140 lakhs were sanctioned for the capital project of Bhopal upto 1957-58. Since then no assistance has been provided as earmarked for the project, and it is being financed from the bulk assistance

given to the Madhya Pradesh Government for their miscellaneous development schemes from year to year.

No grant assistance has been sanctioned for the project.

(c) In financial terms the State Government has reported an expenditure of Rs. 5.97 crores incurred upto the end of 1960-61.

Police Research Centres

3324. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the increasing tendency of crime in the different parts of the country and the consequential multiplicity of police problems, Police Research Centres are proposed to be established; and

(b) if so, what are the precise constitution and functions of these centres?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A Police Research Centre has been established at the Central Police Training Centre, Mount Abu, and some State Governments have also set-up their own Centres. The purpose of setting up such Centres is to collect and analyse information which will be of professional interest to the police.

Bhilai Steel Works

3325. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) how many trainees were sent to U.S.S.R. in the last two years from Bhilai Steel Works; and

(b) how many were returned as unfit for training?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) During the period from 1st August, 1959 to 31st July 1961, 170 trainess were sent to the U.S.S.R. from Bhilai Steel Works.

(b) None.

Cost of Printing Currency Notes etc.

3326. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of printing currency notes of all denominations during the financial years 1959-60, 1960-61 and from the 1st April to 30th June, 1961;

(b) the cost of minting decimal coins of all denominations during the financial years 1959-60, 1960-61 and during the period 1st April, to 30th June, 1961; and

(c) the rate of printing and minting notes worth one crore of rupees of all denominations and one million pieces of decimal coins of all denominations respectively?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): In the absence of a regular cost accounting system, the information asked for can be furnished only on an estimated basis, to the extent possible. The information is as follows:

(a)

Year	Cost of Production
	(Rs.'000)
1959-60	185,88
1960-61	238,41
1st April to 30th June, 1961	60,54

(b) The estimated figures for the Alipore Mint, which alone maintains at present a separate production account, are as follows:

Year	Cost of Minting
	(Rs.'000)
1959-60	116,66
1960-61	129,70
1st April to 30th June, 1961	45,80

(c)

Denominations	Rate of printing (*production cost*) notes worth one crore of rupees (face value of all denominations.
	Rs.
Re. 1	81,000
Rs. 2	45,000
Rs. 5 .	25,200
Rs. 10 .	15,530
Rs. 100 .	2,543

Denominations	Production cost of minting one million pieces of decimal coins of all denominations (in respect of Alipore Mint only)
25 Naye Paise.	74,190
10 Naye Paise	47,880
5 Naye Paise .	42,890
2 Naye Paise	34,360
1 Naya Paisa	19,990

L.D.Cs. in Armed Forces Headquarters

3327. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1498 on the 18th August, 1961 and state:

(a) what is the total number of Lower Division Clerks in Armed Forces Headquarters who are adversely affected by these new rules;

(b) whether they represented against these rules individually and collectively; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken on these representations?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) As the pre-Armed Forces Headquarters service of the individuals is still under verification|compilation in consultation with the various units where they served the precise number cannot be stated, but this number is not likely to exceed 132.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) They are being examined.

L.D.Cs.

3328. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1498 on the 18th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether those new rules were framed in August, 1959;

(b) whether these rules were not implemented so far as they adversely affected a good number of Lower Division Clerks of Armed Forces Headquarters;

(c) whether the Defence Ministry propose to cancel these rules and adopt the general principles followed in other Ministries in regard to promotion, confirmation and seniority; and

(d) if so, when orders to this effect are likely to be issued?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. These rules have been largely implemented.

(c) The rules were framed in 1959 in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Union Public Service Commission. It is not proposed to cancel the same.

(d) Does not arise.

Pensions to Retired J.C.Os.

3329. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the case of retired officers above the rank of J.C.Os. pensions are paid monthly;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the case of retired J.C.Os. the pensions are paid quarterly; and

(c) if so, the reason for this disparity?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, in a large majority of cases, pensions are paid quarterly to J.C.O. pensioners.

(c) (1) In pensionary matters, JCOs are grouped with Other Ranks, and not with officers. It is not advisable to discriminate between JCO pensioners and OR pensioners in this matter.

(2) Even where pensioners are paid monthly, the pensioners do not always come forward to draw their pensions, but prefer to let two or three months' pension accumulate before drawing it; thereby they reduce the expenses on their journeys to and from the pension disbursing offices. There is no evidence that the majority of pensioners drawing small pensions would prefer monthly payments of pension.

(3) The number of pensioners, both JCOs and ORs, who are drawing their pensions quarterly, runs into a few lakhs. They are drawing pensions from treasuries and post offices. If payment is made monthly instead of quarterly, the pension disbursing work in those offices will be trebled. They will be unable to cope with it and the resultant breakdown will cause serious difficulties to the pensioners themselves.

L.D.Cs and U.D.Cs.

3330. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Lower Division Clerks and Upper Division Clerks covered by the Central Secretariat Clerical Scheme who are at present drawing the maximum in their scales; and

(b) the steps that are being taken to promote them to higher posts to ensure that their initiative and attempt at self-improvement are not killed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The requisite information is not readily available.

(b) The Central Secretariat Clerical Service consists of two grades—Grade I (Upper Division Clerks) and Grade II (Lower Division Clerks). Permanent Lower Division Clerks are eligible for promotion to the Upper Division (Grade I) and permanent Upper Division Clerks are eligible for promotion to the grade of Assistant. The promotions are made on the basis of seniority, subject to the rejection of the unfit. The pay drawn in the lower grade is not the criterion for such promotions.

Central Sectt. Service

3331. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to para 3(4) of the statement laid on the Table in reply to Starred Question No. 338 on the 10th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether it is the intention of Government to break the various service schemes, such as Central Clerical Scheme, Central Secretariat Stenographers Scheme, Central Secretariat Grade IV (Assistants) Scheme etc. constituted under Central Secretariat Service (Re-organisation and Re-inforcement) Scheme;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in affirmative, what are the different subjects concerning the employees covered by above-mentioned schemes which were controlled by the Ministry of Home Affairs before taking this decision; and

(c) what are the different service matters and subjects hitherto controlled by the Ministry of Home Affairs which are proposed to be transferred to the individual Ministries now?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No; but the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs on staff belonging to the Central Secretariat Services upto and including the level of Section Officers is pro-

posed to be transferred to the Ministries/Departments concerned.

(b) Recruitment, promotion, seniority, discipline, and other conditions of service.

(c) The details have not yet been worked out.

Coal in Ankleshwar and Cambay Regions

3332. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while drilling for oil in Cambay and Ankleshwar regions, coal deposits have been discovered;

(b) if so, whether the quality of coal has been analysed; and

(c) whether further prospecting and exploration work will be carried out in these regions for finding the quantity of deposits?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Purchase of Supersonics

3333. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to purchase supersonics for the Indian Air Force is under consideration in view of their supply to Pakistan by the U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). It is not in the public interest to disclose details of defence arrangements on the floor of the House.

Naphtha

3335. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey in connection with the availability of Naphtha in India is being carried on in connection with the establishment of new fertiliser plants;

(b) if so, progress made so far; and

(c) when the survey is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The estimated annual availability of naphtha is being worked out; it is expected that the matter will be finalised shortly.

M.C. Girls Senior Basic School, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi

3336. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 940 on the 14th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the number of teachers in M.C. Girls Senior Basic School, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that in this School timings are from 7 A.M. to 12 NOON;

(c) whether it is also a fact that children find it difficult to come to the School as early as 7 A.M.

(d) whether any order has been issued that School prayer should begin at 6.45 A.M. though the School timings are from 7 A.M.; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 49.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No such complaint has been received by the Corporation.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Pay Scales of Delhi Teachers

3337. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1029 on the 14th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the steps so far taken by the Delhi Municipal Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Committee to revise the pay scales of teachers according to Pay Commission's recommendations; and

(b) how long it will take them to finalise it?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Both the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the New Delhi Municipal Committee have approved the revision of the pay scales of the teachers employed under them on the basis of the Pay Commission's recommendations.

Central Social Welfare Board

3338. { **Shri Tangamani:** / **Shri Kunhan:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the recommendations of the Pay Commission have been implemented by Central Social Welfare Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether pay scales have been revised on the basis of Pay Commission's recommendations; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Central Social Welfare Board has implemented the following recommendations of the Pay Commission:

(1) Revision of order regarding casual leave.

(2) Revision of working hours on Saturdays.

(3) Observance of total number of gazetted holidays and availing of restricted holidays.

(c) Yes Sir, formal orders are being issued.

(d) Does not arise.

National Institute of Sports, Patiala

3339. { **Shri Tangamani:** / **Shri Kunhan:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been received for furnishing the buildings of the National Institute of Sports at Moti Mahal, Patiala;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure thereof; and

(c) the amount sanctioned?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). No, Sir. I may, however, add that the National Institute of Sports is being administered by an autonomous Board of Governors and the Board is competent to sanction expenditure for furnishing the buildings etc., within the funds placed at their disposal by the Government of India.

Coal and Coke in Delhi

3340. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the whole quota of coal and coke for Delhi is being imported by procuring agencies since February 1961;

(b) if so, how many agencies or groups are engaged in importing coal and coke quota for Delhi;

(c) what is the procedure of allotment of coal and coke to individual coal dealers; and

(d) whether it is a fact that some of the agencies are controlled by only such persons whose quotas were cancelled due to misloading?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Seven.

(c) The coal dealers have been issued quota cards indicating the extent of their allotment. These card holders can procure their quota from any procuring agency of their choice.

(d) No.

Coal and Coke in Delhi

3341. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Civil Supplies, Delhi Administration has authorised the procuring agencies to import and distribute coal and coke quota themselves which at present is being imported under the Block Rake Scheme;

(b) whether any co-operative societies have been selected as procuring agencies; if so, on what basis the selection has been made; whether these societies have had any background in coal dealing;

(c) whether it is a fact that since February, 1961 there has been shortage of steam coal and hard coke in Delhi; and

(d) whether it is a fact that steam coal and hard coke are being sold by these procuring agencies in black market?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, but only in respect of coke and coal under 'Domestic Soft Coke' and 'Small Scale Industries' categories.

(b) According to the Government policy to encourage co-operatives, two co-operative societies have been selected.

(c) Yes.

(d) No such case has been reported so far.

Coal and Coke Quota for Delhi

3342. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal and coke quota for Delhi has recently been enhanced;

(b) if so, by how many wagons of each variety of coal and coke;

(c) whether it is a fact that the quota of individual coal dealers, who have applied for enhancement, has not been enhanced; and

(d) how the coal and coke wagons under the enhanced quota are distributed and to whom?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

Loans to Various States

3343. { Dr. K. B. Menon: / Shri Amjad Ali:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to State:

(a) the amount of loans taken by the various States in India from the Centre since August 15, 1947 to April 1961; and

(b) the amount of Central loans due from the various States in India on April 1961?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 35].

12:15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT ORDER

The Deputy Minister of Scinentific Research and Cultural Affairs): (Dr. M. M. Das): On behalf of Shri Humayun Kabir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the International Copyright (Second Amendment) Order, 1961, published in Notification No. S.O. 1929 dated the 16th August, 1961, under section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3189/61].

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hajarnavis.

AMENDMENTS TO DELIMITATION OF PARLIAMENTARY AND ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES ORDER

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the notification mentioned in the Order Paper.

Mr. Speaker: I do not allow hon. Ministers to say like that if the paper is only a short one. If the paper to be laid on the Table contains a number of sub-clauses and paragraphs—a big document—they can say, "as mentioned in the Order Paper". The hon. Minister was not attentive and then he says, "I am laying the papers as mentioned in the Order Paper."

Shri Hajarnavis: There is only one notification.

Mr. Speaker: Let him read it out.

Shri Hajarnavis: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 1867 dated the 4th August, 1961 making certain amendments to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, under sub-section (6) of section 19 of the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960 and sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3190/61].

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I want to have one information, with regard to this item which has been finalised by the Election Commission, namely, the bifurcation of constituencies. The Chief Election Commissioner was required to give due consideration to the objections. May I know whether this finalisation has taken place after giving due consideration to the objections raised? Were other parties also consulted in the matter, or only those who had objected?

Shri Hajarnavis: There was a public notice of hearing and everyone interested was expected to respond.

Shri Tyagi: I understand that in Rajasthan there was no public notice and only those who had raised objections were invited and decisions taken; the compactness, communication and contiguity of administrative units, etc., were not taken into account.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I shall certainly ascertain that. I did not know that.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The point is, a paper was laid on the Table, and I will allow only such questions as to why the paper has been laid on the Table late, since the Act had been passed so long ago, and so on. If hon. Members want to discuss the details of the notification, they must move the House for a proper discussion, and then they may ask why public notice was not given and so on. They cannot take advantage of the notification being laid on the Table, and ask why public notice was not given, etc. There is a proper procedure for this. If they have any ground—I am not inviting them to do it—whenever they see a paper being laid on the Table, they can table a motion for discussion, arising out of that paper. But they do not adopt that method and they want to convert this time into a Question Hour!

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: The same ruling applies to him also.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have been giving such notices. Only the other day, the House discussed my motion which arose out of the subject-matter of a paper which was laid on the Table of the House. Only I wanted to have a little clarification so as to enable us to understand whether a motion need be moved or not.

Shri A. K. Sen: As I have informed some hon. Members outside, we shall be prepared to answer all Short Notice Questions relating to the coming elections, because, actually, this is really the effective session when such questions can be answered, because the next session would be too late for such things.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; hon. Members may table Short Notice Questions during this session.

An Hon. Member: Next session also?

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of a Short Notice Question to be answered next session.

12.18 hrs.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEES (1960-61) —A REVIEW

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of "Financial Committees (1960-61)—A Review."

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Friday, the 1st September, 1961, passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the extradition of fugitive criminals. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee are set out in the motion.

Motion

"That this House concurs in the recommendations of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the extradition of fugitive criminals and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:—

1. Shri Akhtar Husain.
2. Shri Suresh J. Desai.
3. Shri M. Govinda Reddy.
4. Dr. A. Subba Rao.
5. Shri K. K. Shah.
6. Shri Vijay Singh.
7. Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon."'

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 7th August, 1961:—

1. The Union Territories (Stamp and Court-fees Laws) Bill 1961.
2. The Salt Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

MINUTES

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

of the sittings (Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation held during the Fourteenth Session.

TWELFTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh: I beg to present the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.19 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that the Business Advisory Committee met on the 1st September, 1961, to consider the allocation of time for Government business, but did not make any formal report as there was no quorum. I request hon. Members who are on the Business Advisory Committee to see that at least there is quorum for the meeting. There was, however, consensus of opinion among the Members present that the time may be allotted as follows:

(1) The Deposit Insurance Corporation Bill, 1961 (Consideration and passing)	3 hours
(2) The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill 1961 (Consideration and passing)	1 hour
(3) The Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Bill, 1961 (Consideration and passing)	3 hours
(4) The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1961 (Consideration and passing)	2 hours
(5) Consideration of motions by Shri Vidya Charan Shukla for modification of Mineral Concession Rules	2 hours

I take it that the House agrees with this allocation of time.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): This should be circulated and we should have time to consider it. This may be taken up tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: By which time all the Bills would have been passed? I will circulate it, but why do not the representatives of the various groups attend the meeting?

I will have it circulated and bring it up tomorrow.

12.22 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri R. M. Hajarnavis on the 31st August, 1961, namely:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and to make certain minor amendments in the Two-member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The time allotted is 3 hours and time taken already is 2 hours and 20 minutes. Time left is 40 minutes. Time allotted for clause-by-clause consideration is 1 hour. How long does the hon. Minister require for his reply?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): About half an hour, at the most.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): That half an hour may be excluded from the 40 minutes left.

Mr. Speaker: I will call Shri Raghuramaiah for a couple of minutes and then I shall see.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the discussion on the 1st in connection with this Bill, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy in his speech referred to the purchase of some jeeps for the Orissa election. Shri Deo interjected and said that they were sold to the Ministry of Defence. I would like to state emphatically here and now that there is absolutely no truth in that allegation.

For the information of the House, I might add that we do not purchase second-hand jeeps. The army purchases only new jeeps. Furthermore, we do not purchase from Mahindra and Mahindra directly. We place our order with the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals. Presumably, because Mahindra and Mahindra are the only manufacturers of jeeps in this country, the order is placed on them. I would like to add that the last order for army jeeps—600 in number—was completed by Mahindra and Mahindra through that procedure in December, 1960, long before the election.

What is more, the jeeps we buy for the army are subjected to very strict inspection by army inspectors. So, there is no question of any second-hand jeep passing through. Therefore, I would submit that the accusation is unfounded.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): On a point of order. The hon. Deputy Minister said that the army does not purchase second-hand jeeps. He forgets the case that was pending in London against us where the purchase of second-hand jeeps was involved. So, he cannot make a categorical statement like that.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. The only point is whether there has been an accusation that second-hand jeeps belonging to the army have been used in the elections. The first-hand jeeps purchased by the army become second-hand after a time. The only question is whether they were used in the elections. The hon. Deputy Minister has categorically denied the use of such vehicles belong to the army in the elections. If he has further said that they do not purchase second-hand jeeps . . .

Shri Hem Barua: That is what he said.

Mr. Speaker: We do not go into that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I said that the administration conveniently made it possible for the Congress Party to get jeeps. That was my accusation.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member still say that any of the Defence Ministry jeeps have been used during the elections?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No, Sir; how can I say that?

Mr. Speaker: Then he must keep quiet. It is no good making allegations.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He has explained the procedure through which they purchase the jeeps. Through that procedure, they rejected some jeeps, which were made available to the Congress Party and they were conveniently used. That was my accusation.

Mr. Speaker: It is very wrong. If a company produces jeeps and the Defence Ministry purchases some and rejects the others, that means, is it for the benefit of others that they reject some jeeps? Otherwise, they would force the Defence Ministry to take up any number of jeeps and on the way if the jeeps collapse, the war also comes to an end along with that? Is that the point? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): On a point of information.

Mr. Speaker: He also spoke on this Bill.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I did not speak.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow him to speak. Shri Ranga.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my complaint against this Bill is that it does not go far enough in certain directions and it goes too far in certain other directions. It seeks to create a new offence so far as elections are concerned. Anybody can be held for having done propaganda to the prejudice of the interests of any candidate or in favour of any particular candidate on grounds of religion, race, caste, community or language. Only the other day the House passed the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill to deal with cases where the very same grounds are made use of in order to create bad feelings between different groups of people.

So many of our friends, belonging to different political parties including the ruling party, have made it clear to the House that there was no need at all for that Bill and that no particular utility could be gained by increasing the quantum of punishment to be given to the offenders, because the existing Penal Code provision is more than enough, if only the Government were keen on enforcing it. It was because the Government have been remiss in their duty in enforcing the existing Indian Penal Code that so many offences came to be indulged in by mischief-mongers. They were able to do so much mischief that the Government are now obliged to give serious consideration to the need for what is known as the national integration.

Having passed the new amending Bill to the Indian Penal Code, I wonder where there is need for this additional offence that the Government want to create by including sub-sections (3) and (3A) of clause 23. What is more, I raised the point the other day that so much depends on the manner in which these laws are enforced and I asked whether they would be enforced in an entirely non-partisan, non-political and impartial manner they would be enforced for deriving political advantages. So many people had complained and some even adduced some proofs to prove, that the ruling party has been utilising in certain States these powers to its own advantage. But my hon. friend, the Home Minister was so very anxious that nobody should attribute any motives and was prepared to give the assurance that such improper use would not be made of these laws. But even supposing the Government were so very keen of being impartial and non-political-minded, how would it be possible for them to do even justice as between different people professing different religions, races, castes, communities or languages, when they happen to be ranged on opposite sides, in different States over these issues which have become very live indeed in our political controversies? It is going to be extremely difficult for the administrators, even more difficult for the political leaders who would be in charge of the administration—that is, Ministers—and their supporters to enforce this law and at the same time be free from being accused of partiality, of taking undue political advantage in their own favour.

Some of our hon. friends quoted the other day as well as on Friday when this Bill was under discussion, how in Assam, for instance, over this language problem there have arisen grave controversies. It would be very difficult for Bengalis, for instance, to ventilate their grievances and appeal to the voters to vote for those people who would work for the safeguard, for the safety, for the promotion, for the protection of Bengali language

and Bengali culture without at the same time offending this particular clause. Similarly, in various other parts of India where you have these linguistic minorities this difficulty is likely to be met with.

Not to speak of language alone, you have other considerations, other points of difference also as between different classes of people, and it is for this very reason, and for various other reasons too, that some of us have been suggesting for some time, under the leadership of Rajaji, that it would be much better to have, just as you have a non-political and impartial election commission, also a non-political and impartial administrative machinery for about six months before the elections in order to enforce all these laws and maintain an atmosphere of impartiality as between all those different political parties, so that at the time of elections and six months before that there would be even justice done to all the political parties and all their contending candidates.

Now, it might be said, after all, we have had two general elections and in those elections the ruling party had scales even; therefore, why do you not expect them to do the same this time also. But things have arisen, controversies have arisen and have gone to such a pitch that it is no longer possible for so many of us to continue to put that faith in the present ruling party. Then, it may also be said that nowhere else has there been such a precedent, why should we have it here. But nowhere else, Sir, have such powers been vested in the Presdent to dismiss a State Ministry and establish a President's regime there for six months, sometimes even for one year, and thereafter hold the elections under the Presidential regime. So we have already established a precedent because our conditions differ from the conditions prevailing in other countries. Similarly, in this regard also I suggest that deep consideration be given by Praliament as well as the Government to the suggestion that I have made, that the present ruling party should vacate office as soon as possible, because it is only six months now before the next general elections, and hand over the administration. Let the President have complete control over the administration. Let us all thrust the President and his non-political administartion to maintain a non-political, non-partisan and impartial atmosphere in the country on the eve of the elections.

Mr. Speaker: Under the Constitution, the President cannot rule without the Ministers.

Shri Ranga: I would like, Sir, the necessary legislation to be brought forward at a special session of Parliament for suitably amending the Constitution if that becomes necessary.

Secondly, I wish a provision had been made here as was suggested by Praliament itself to the Select Committee for limiting the expenditure to be incurred by political parties. Some of our hon. Members who have appended their minutes of dissent have also referred to this matter. Those hon. Members who have already spoken have also referred to it. They have also referred to the enormous amount, monstrous amount of money spent by the ruling party in the recent Orissa elections. More than Rs. 40 lakhs is supposed to have been spent. No denial till now has been forthcoming from the ruling party, that they have not spent Rs 40 lakhs but they have spent only Rs 10 lakhs or Rs. 20 lakhs or something like that. Somehow or other they have kept mum, thinking that silence would be the better part of discretion.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East): They might have spent Rs. 50 lakhs.

Shri Ranga: So many others have also pitched it as Rs. 60 lakhs. But my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta of

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the Praja Socialist Party has mentioned the figure as Rs. 40 lakhs—he said that more than Rs. 40 lakhs has been spent.

Shri Tyagi: I hope the accusation is not that the Party has spent it from Government funds.

Shri Ranga: It is for my hon. friend to put that question to himself and show to the people's satisfaction that they have not spent it from Government funds. But here is evidence to the fact that in Andhra Pradesh the Audit Repart itself has revealed the fact that Rs. 1,30,000 was contributed by one of the State enterprises to a political party, and it is concluded, it is taken for granted by those people there who know the facts, that that political party, that blessed political party must be the present ruling party. The other day my hon. friend the Home Minister was giving an assurance to this House that he would see to it that any State enterprise would not make contributions to political parties. Of course, necessarily, if at all there is any political party to which they would make contributions, it can only be the ruling party. Anyway, he gave that assurance, but I do not know whether he was then aware of the fact that already there was a State enterprise which had made such a contribution. There was also another instance of a government-owned. . . .

Shri C. D. Pande: Which is that State enterprise which has contributed to any political party?

Shri Ranga: I have not followed the hon. Member's question.

Shri C. D. Pande: The hon. Member said that a State enterprise had made some contributions to a political party, which, according to him, could only have been the ruling party Can the hon. Member give a single example where a certain State enterprise run by the State has made any contribution to any political party?

Shri Ranga: I have the instance of contribution made by a State enterprise run by the State. I do not know what more the hon. Member wants from me.

Mr. Speaker: He has referred to the Audit Report of the Andhra Pradesh Government. The hon. Member draws the attention of the House to the fact that therein it has been mentioned that some State enterprise contributed more than Rs. 1 lakh to the ruling party.

Shri Ranga: He has got it already.

Mr. Speaker: Does Shri Pande want to know the name?

Shri Ranga: It is not given here, If you question what is said in the Audit Report, it would amount to questioning the Audit Report itself.

Shri C. D. Pande: I want to know the name of the State enterprise under reference.

Shri Ranga: This is all that I have got here. I have not got any other information. Let them ask and get the information. I may mention here that it was quoted in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, dated Saturday, 26th August, 1961. This was also stated in the Andhra legislature. I know that certain hon. friend are feeling so unhappy because it is their Government and their ruling party which has been found to be guilty.

Shri Tyagi: I challenge it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: I have not referred to details or the detailed references made in the local newspapers nor have I referred to the discussion that had taken place in the local legislature. I wanted to make it as soft as possible for my hon. friends, so that they

may give some thought to it and do not get excited.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, it is the wildest allegation that can be made.

Shri Ranga: I hope my hon. friends would be wise enough to keep mum.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I expect every hon. Member to base his remarks here on something which he has on which he can rely. When once he makes a statement, if any hon. Member has got something else to convince the House that that statement is not correct, I am prepared to allow him. Merely to get up and say that a particular statement cannot be believed and so on is not the right thing to do.

Shri Tyagi: The name has not been given by him.

Mr. Speaker: It is not necessary. I expect every hon. Member to make a correct statement to this House as far as possible. If any other hon. Member wants to contradict him, he must have some other authority before him. It is open to any hon. Member to ask on what authority a particular statement is made. Shri Ranga refers to some passage in the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*. Does it contain an extract of the Audit Report?

Shri Ranga: Yes.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I think he should read out the passage here.

Shri Ranga: It says:

> "The Audit Report revealed that Rs. 1,30,000 was made over as donation to a political party."

Shri Tyagi: By whom?

Shri Ranga: This is all the information I have got.

Mr. Speaker: The name is not given. What is the good of pursuing it. Either accept it or reject. I will allow any other hon. Member to make it out and then say that the Audit Reoprt does not contain this.

Shri A. C. Guha: The passage that he quoted does not mention that it was given by a State enterprise.

Mr. Speaker: Then you may accept or reject it.

Shri Ranga: Then there was the decision of the election tribunal which gave its decision against a sitting Minister and unseated him because he was accused and he was found to have received material assistance on a large scale from one of the State enterprises, and he was obliged to resign from the Legislature and, therefore, he lost his ministership also.

Mr. Speaker: Who is this gentleman?

Shri Ranga: Shri Basavaraju.

Mr. Speaker: How is the Government, or any other hon. Member, connected with this?

Shri C. D. Pande: When the hon. Member referred to the State enterprise you were kind enough to ask if the hon. Member had anything to substantiate his point, but he had none. May I say that this contribution is by a sugar factory which was run by a managing agency firm? No doubt, the Government of Andhra Pradesh had certain shares in that firm, but it was a private firm; not a Government enterprise.

Shri Ranga: He has given additional information, and I am thankful to him for that. This is also another way of getting money for political purposes.

Now I am coming to the other point. I am anxious that the Government should....

Shri A. K. Sen: I understand that the hon. Member's party is in the fray now.

Shri Ranga: Now I am going to give the other case, because my hon. friend has now given additional information. and that is, not very long ago, the Hindustan Motors, went in for an advertisement....

Mr. Speaker: Does he mean that other political parties would not go in for subscriptions at all?

Shri Ranga: I can give you the assurance, on behalf of myself and my successors later on in my position, that we certainly would not make ourselves guilty of such an offence when we are running the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Till then they will collect subscription to overthrow the Government, is it?

Shri Ranga: I have indicated the view of my party this session as well as earlier.

Mr. Speaker: Would the hon. Member like to have a general direction that no party shall receive any contribution except contribution by its own members?

Shri Ranga: That is what I have suggested.

Mr. Speaker: If that is so, is it the hon. Member's point that it must be adopted only by one party and not other parties?

Shri Ranga: My answer to that was already given on the floor of the House several times and my hon. friend, Shri Masani, formally moved an amendment to the effect that Government or any other political party should not receive any donations under the law from any of the joint stock companies when the Companies Amendment Bill was on the anvil but, unfortunately for us, Government would not agree with us of the opposition when we made this demand.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I moved a Bill about it.

Shri Ranga: There was a Bill and that was negatived. Though Shri Masani from our side and all of the opposition parties supported it, it went to the credit of the Government that they did not accept it. Thereby, they have kept the powers with themselves for all these donations to come to the coffers of the political parties.

One particular manufacturing concern advertised for objections or support, whatever it is, for their proposal to give a donation of Rs. 25 lakhs to political parties. Everybody knows how the Hindustan Motors is beholden to the Government, and so it is left to us to conjecture to which political party they are likely to give this Rs. 25 lakhs. I do not think we would be able to get even Rs. 1 lakh out of that. In this way, money is flowing into the coffers of political parties, including the ruling party.

The assurance that I want from the Government is that they would take sufficient care, every possible care, to see that they do not get, directly or indirectly, any donations from, first of all, all those people who are going to be benefited from the operations of the State enterprises, all those people to whom they supply various commodities, all those people from whom they will be making purchases and all those people to whom contracts would be given for raising the Tuglak structures all over India and, secondly, they would not try and receive these donations from those State concerns which have been conveniently or otherwise handed over to private concerns, as my hon. friend has just now told this House.

Shri C. D. Pande: From whom are you getting your funds?

Shri Ranga: You do not know that I have not received any donation from anybody. My hon. friend puts this very impertinent question, if I may say so. I have not received anything.

Shri C. D. Pande: Swatantra party has received money.

Shri Ranga: Swatantra party has not received any money from such companies and it is not likely to receive any donations. What is the use of this hon. friend interrupting like this?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know how all this is relevant to this amending Bill.

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend has put an irrelevant question to me.

Mr. Speaker: How does it all arise out of this?

Shri Ranga: It arises out of this.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Congress party and the Swatantra party are fighting for bagging the money bags.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must satisfy me how all this is relevant. Is there any clause in the amending Bill, whether before the Select Committee or not, which regulates the amount of contribution?

Shri Ranga: I have already prefaced my remarks by saying that it was a pity that the instruction or advice given by the House to the Select committee was not heeded to by the Select Committee to consider the question of donations to political parties and expenditure being incurred by political partes. They have not made any recommendation at all with the result that very question is not placed before us for consideration. That is why I have mentioned all these things. I am not even making an accusation. I am asking for an assurance that they would not collect donations in this manner, directly or indirectly, from State enterprises and the clients of the State enterprises, and also those State enterprises whose management would be handed over to private concerns and that they would not try to take advantage of their influence over those private concerns to get money from them. If they have done anything till now to that effect, let them be good enough to take the House into their confidence in this session or any other future session and state that such and such funds have been received by such and such parties from such and such persons or concerns and so on.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): The donations by the companies are to political parties. How can the Law Minister give an assurance that they will not be received.

Mr. Speaker: The Law Minister will give an answer. Why should the hon. Member worry about it?

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend ought to know that the Law Minister is a part of the Government, and a Cabinet Minister too.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: How can he give an assurance?

Shri C. D. Pande: May I point out to him....

Shri Ranga: How many times am I to assure to my hon. friend, who is very much at heart with me but finds himself in the wrong place most unfortunately for him, that....

Shri C. D. Pande: I sympathise with you that you are not getting any donation.

Shri Ranga: To his chagrin he finds that I am not getting any donation and I am as poor as I was.

Then, it is no good for the hon. friends on my right, the Communist Members to be very enthusiastic about it, because there were some capitalists in Bombay who would like to insure themselves with both this party as well as the ruling party. They have done it on former occasions and when the Home Minister himself taunted them on a previous occasion, they had no answer.

I personally feel that this Bill, when it becomes an Act, is likely to get a

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large number of people into trouble for no fault of their own, because of the various offences that they are creating for it becomes almost impossible for anybody to prove that he has not committed these offences.

Therefore, all that I can ask my hon. friend, the Law Minister, and the Ministry as a whole on this occasion is that either they should make up their mind to ban such of these communal parties as they consider to be communal parties and then stand before the bar of this House to take the censure or the approval of this House or they should not enforce this clause and put so many people into jail. Even if they were to put anybody into jail who really is an offender, there is the possibility of the general public to heed to any complaint that may come to be made that they are using their power wrongly and for political purposes.

First of all, there is no need for this Bill being passed in this manner. Secondly, if they were to pass this Bill, as they are bent upon passing it into an Act, it would be best for them not to enforce it before the elections. After the elections are over, if they were to find that such and such people, groups or organisations indulged in these offences during the course of the elections, when the elections were going on, it might be a lesser offence on their part to proceed against those people. Then it would also be safer for them to stand up to the public's criticism, right or wrong, however it may be.

Shri C. D. Pande *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Shall we proceed to the clause-by-clause consideration?

Shri Bal Raj Modhok (New Delhi): Sir, I would like to speak.

Mr. Speaker: All right, five minutes.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, free and fair elections are the very essence of democracy and it is very important that steps are taken to see that this thing is achieved. This can be possible only if the following four pre-requisites are there. One is that there should be uniform rules for the whole country. Secondly, there should be no check on the freedom of the use of vote. Thirdly, no appeal should be made to such emotions which can affect the free judgment of the voter. Fourthly, election expenses should be reduced to the minimum so that the common man can also stand for elections.

We have an Election Commission. We have also the People's Representation Act for this purpose. But I am sorry to say that these needs are not being fulfilled by the Election Commission or by this Act. In the first place, we find that the rules are not uniform. Jammu and Kashmir State is a part of India, but the rules that are made for elections are not applied there. There is a continuous demand from the people of that State that the marking system should be applied to that State also, but so far that is not being done. The result is that the people there feel that elections there may not be fair or free.

Again, the people from that State have no right to elect their Members to this House. Hon. Members who come from there are not elected but are nominated by the Government there. They represent only the man who nominates them. This is something wrong. I would submit that there should be uniform rules for the whole country and Members for this House from all States should be elected. If the marking system is good for the whole country, it is good for Jammu and Kashmir State also. Therefore, the marking system should be introduced in that State also.

Secondly, there should be no hitch or restriction placed on the freedom of voting. I find that recently a circular has been issued by the Government of India to the Government em-

ployees that they are advised not to attend election meetings. May I know if this circular is not an infringement of the fundamental rights? If the Government servants are given the right to vote, they must know for whom and for which Party they have to vote. Government servants are mainly concentrated in certain colonies in which they alone live. If a public meeting is held by a political party there, do you want them to put cotton in their ears so that they may not hear what is being spoken? This is a most retrograde and undemocratic thing that has been done. I would, therefore, appeal to the hon. Law Minister that this kind of a circular must be withdrawn. You may as well disenfranchise them and say that they have no right to vote. But if they have the right to vote, they must be given a full freedom to listen to the speeches also and decide for themselves as to for whom and for which party they have to vote.

Then there is the question of appeal to religious sentiments and emotions which may affect free judgment. This amendment Bill mainly deals with that and says that any appeal made in the name of religion, caste or language will be reprehensible. But before we do so, we should be clear about what religious or communal appeal is. It is a very wide question. It is a very good stick to beat anybody with. But we must clearly understand what communalism or religious appeal is. In the name of religion so many things are being done. Today some people even carry on anti-national activities and preach disloyalty to the country in the name of religion. Is it not proper to condemn such activities and preaching of disloyalty, whether during or before the elections? Here I have to point out that there are people who justify such activities in the name of religion.

Some time back, as you know, there were Anti-Ahmedia riots in Pakistan. The Pakistan Government appointed a commission under the Chairmanship of Justice Munir to enquire into those riots. The evidence that was given by the Maulanas there about the Muslim view was published in the *Hindustan Times* of the 6th May, 1954. There it is said:

> "When the court asked Syed Ata-Ullah Shah Bukhari (one of the top-most Muslim divines of Pakistan and a close collaborator of Congress during the Khilafat movement) whether a Mussalman was bound to obey the orders of a Kafir (non-Muslim) Government, his answer was that it was not possible for a Muslim to be a faithful citizen of a non-Muslim Government. Asked specially whether the four crore Indian Muslims could be faithful citizens of their state, his answer was 'No'.
>
> Asked what would be the duty of Indian Muslims in case of war with Pakistan another Maulana replied, 'Their duty is obvious, namely, to side with us and not to fight against us on behalf of India'."

These are the replies given by the top-most Maulanas of Pakistan to the Enquiry Committee appointed by the Pakistan Government. Anybody who has studied Quranic Law knows that Muslims divide countries in two groups, namely, *Dar-ul-Islam* and *Dar-ul-Harab*. *Dar-ul-Islam* is where Muslims rule. *Dar-ul-Harab* means land of war. The religious duty of Muslims is to carry on war and fight against such a country. If this kind of anti-national propaganda being carried on in a mosque, 'Pakistan Zindabad' slogans being raised and Pakistan flags being raised is attacked, would it be considered communal propaganda or appeal to religious sentiments? I, therefore, want that we should be very clear as to what we aim at. If you make this kind of a general law then if a sporadic remark is made by somebody, it is a corrupt practice and you will have a spate of election petitions.

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

The word 'systematic' was used in the original Act. That word has now been dropped. That should have been retained or replaced by the word 'continuous' or 'planned' so that if a kind of planned propaganda is done inciting religious or caste enmity, it is made reprehensible. There I am one with the Government. But if in the name of religion and caste, certain things are done which are anti-national and anti-country, they must be condemned and that should not be considered as appeal to religious sentiments.

Then you talk of symbols. You say that symbols that appeal to religious sentiments should not be used. Cow and bull are also regarded sacred in this country. There was a report on the First General Elections sponsored by the Political Science Conference. It was edited by two great political scientists, Richard L. Park and Khogekar. In that report about the First General Elections, they say:

> "Appeals were made to the religious susceptibilities of the Hindu agriculturists on the ground that a vote for the bullock box was a vote for "Go mata" (mother cow) and also for luxuriant crops. In some cases Gandhiji was said to have taken up residence in the boxes to watch the people voting. This propaganda was responsible for illiterate voters walking to the polling booths with their own bullocks and offering Bhog or lying prostrate in front of the boxes before casting votes."

Shri Tyagi: Who is the writer of the book?

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Richard L. Park and Khogekar. It is a publication of the Indian Political Science Conference. They have written a report on the First General Elections. If this kind of propaganda and making use of bullocks as election symbols which have a definite religious and sentimental appeal to the Hindus, is not a corrupt practice, how can an appeal that cow slaughter should be called a corrupt practice?

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): How can a sign as easily recognised as that of a bullock incite feelings of any particular religion?

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: It is a common fact that common people are influenced like this. Therefore, I say that this Bill is going to create more difficulties than to solve them. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Law Minister that he should reconsider the whole thing.

Shri Tyagi: I wonder if the hon. Member has noticed that it is the pair of bullocks that is used in the plough and not the Nandi bull which is a religious symbol.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: All bullocks have religious sentiment for the common man in the rural areas at least. He must be knowing better because he comes from a village.

Lastly, I want to stress the point of election expenses. Now, in the amended Bill, there is no reference to election expenses. In the original Bill, there is clause 77 dealing with election expenses. A limit has been fixed as to what can be spent. Even that limit is too high. For a single-Member constituency in a city like Delhi, it is Rs. 10,000. For a single-member constituency in other areas it is Rs. 15,000, 18,000, Rs. 20,000. May I ask, how a common man can spend this much and come to Parliament? The result is, election has become costly and a common man, even though he may be popular, cannot think of entering the election arena. It has become a game of the rich people, a game of people who can afford to spend money, or spend money and try to get back that money out of corrupt practices. Both these things are wrong. To spend money is wrong. To try to get back that money when one gets into Parliament by misusing influence, by cor-

rupt practice, is still worse. What is worse is, now, political parties are using their own resources also. What has happened in Orissa? From what has appeared in the newspapers is very clear that the ruling party spent a lot of money. Such money is not accounted for. A candidate may have spent Rs. 10,000; but the party may have spent, as has been reported in the papers upto Rs. 40,000 per candidate. In that way, the whole provision that there should be a maximum limit on election expenses becomes a farce. I, therefore, submit that some limit should be put on the expenses that are incurred by parties on their candidates.

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Secondly, steps should be taken to minimise or cut down election expenses. For that, I have made certain suggestions. For example, public meetings should be cut down to the minimum. Let there be joint meetings. Candidates may come and speak from the same platform. The people listen. Similarly, posters may be issued by the Election Commission. They may charge money from the candidates. Unnecessary expenses on postering and meetings can be avoided. This is a very important question, because, unless election expenses are cut down, even though we have democracy in this country and we have given the vote to everybody, the common man who is illiterate and who does not know much about voting, may be swayed by money or by other factors and democratic methods may get converted into plutocracy or something else. Therefore, I suggest that some thing should be done to cut down election expenses, and the suggestions that I have made should be considered.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Law Minister.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Shri Hynniewta (Autonomous Districts—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): May I submit....

Mr. Speaker: Already the time has been extended. I have called the Law Minister. Every one cannot be called.

Shri A. K. Sen: Sir, whenever a Bill is brought forward to amend the Election law, all sorts of questions are brought up and most of them bear upon supposed issues of authority by what is usually called the ruling party. I do not suppose there is a ruling party in democracy. It may be a party which is in the majority for the time being and that is called the ruling party.

Shri Ranga, as usual, has raised this question of donations and so on, meaning thereby that the Congress, if it is shorn of donations, would cease to be the successful party in the election. Memories are not very short. Possibly, it will not be forgotten very soon how sincere efforts are made by all parties to raise donations. I have no doubt that Shri Ranga's own party will not be unmindful to the question of raising donations. There are other parties who raise donations from their own sympathisers and supporters. It all depends on who the sympathisers and supporters are on a particular occasion or on a particular cause. Peasants' parties get donations from peasants. Workers' parties get donations from workers. Hindu parties get donations from Hindus. The Muslim League used to get donations from Muslims of all denominations in the name of religion. I remember the olden days. It goes on like this. I do not think it will be possible for any party to give an assurance or any Government to give an assurance that any party would not take donations.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): Capitalist parties will get from capitalists.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is so. If there is a capitalist party, they will certainly take it from capitalists. It follows automatically. As I said, just as workers' parties get donations from workers and trade unions, so are those who believe in private

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enterprise and they get donations from those people who believe in private enterprise. I understand Shri Ranga's party believes in private enterprise themselves. I have no doubt that it will seek to draw sustenance from those who believe in private enterprise. So far as the Swatantra party is concerned, I have read speeches and writings of Rajagopalachari himself characterising the Congress party as hidden communist. I do not remember the exact language. But, the insinuation was that in the guise of socialism, the Congress party is seeking to introduce communism in this country.

Shri Tyagi: Why should these people oppose them all this time?

Shri A. K. Sen: I suppose from Shri Vasudevan Nair's interjection that by capitalist party, he meant the Congress party.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Not only the Congress party.

Shri A. K. Sen: Possibly he wanted to include the Congress party in the capitalists' party. I have no doubt he knows how staunch capitalists are mighty hostile to the Congress party's actions. I have no doubt that there are amongst all parties people who believe in unfettered private enterprise as there are so many people in this country, and a majority of them, who believe in controlled economy, in what we called in the Avadi Resolution, a socialist pattern of society. We need not go into all those questions, because, they are really outside the point, if I may say so with respect to those who have raised those points.

All of these speeches, I must admit frankly, left the impression that they were made with an eye to the outside world and having regard to the fact that the elections are very near. Therefore, much of the discussion has been influenced by the prospect of the impending elections and the world outside the House. Therefore, issues have been brought in, which, I am afraid, are not even remotely connected with the question now before us.

The question of doing away with election expenses limit, honestly as some people have said, has been raised. Well, it was open to the members of the Opposition to bring such an amendment. They have not done it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What is the Government's view in the matter? The Election Commission has recommended it.

Shri A. K. Sen: Government's view is completely free in the matter. I asked the Opposition parties to bring an amendment to do away with what they call the farcical election expenses limit. Nobody has brought it. They thought, let the Congress bring this amendment and do away with any limit, so that the Congress will again be blamed for doing away with that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There is a misconception. I do not think there was any demand for omitting election expenses whatsoever. There was a demand that the party expenses must be included in the amount prescribed for election expenses.

Shri A. K. Sen: There was a demand that the farcical limits should be done away with. That is why we had widened the scope of the Select Committee in order to embrace that question also within the jurisdiction of the Select Committee. But, as I said...

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Not to expand it.

Shri A. K. Sen: I appreciate this that there is no one to bell the cat, to say openly, to bring worward an amendment that this limit of elec-

tion expenses may be done away with, though it is argued by many that this limit is hardly adhered to.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I think there is some explanation needed. I was the person who strongly objected to doing away with the submission of election expense accounts because some Congress Members and other friends had proposed that. I opposed that. This is even a small, slight check. There is this new proposal which we did not consider and which, it is for the House to consider, that the total expenses which is spent also by political parties should also be included in the general expenses and a ceiling should be put on that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is what the Election Commission has recommended.

Shri A. K. Sen: In my earlier speech, I entirely agreed with the point made by Shimati Renu Chakravartty, which I remember very well. Because, I feel that though in many cases, this limit may be ignored and the returns filed may not disclose the true state of account, yet, I entirely agree with Shrimati Renu Chakravartty's feeling that this statutory limit does, in fact, put some check on the question of extravagant and reckless expenditure. If we did away with the limit, there will be extravagant expenditure, openly and without any compunction. I am, therefore, one of those who fail to agree, and with regret, with the Election Commission's recommendations that we should do away completely with the fixation of a limit on the expenditure.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They have not recommended that. They have discussed it and they have said that they are against it; in fact, they have argued against it. What they have said is that the expendiure incurred by the political parties should also be included.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is a different point. I am on the question of keeping the present limit. The other point, as I had said before, is such a complicated question, of including the party's expenditure within the individual's expenditure and then allocating it. There are many who may get all the advantage of the party expenditure and others who may not get any advantage of the party expenditure. Those who have run elections know it very well that party expenditure might favour a few or some to the total exclusion of others who may not be so favourably viewed by those who are in charge of party funds.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Their returns would be less.

Shri A. K. Sen: Anyway, this is such a complicated matter, and such a complicated question of accounting and allocation and so on that even the Election Commission did not think that it was feasible to do so. Therefore, that question really does not arise.

I am one of those who feel very strongly that there should be a limit kept on election expenses, and though it is ignored possibly in many cases, it has nevertheless served its usefulness.

Now, I come to the main question with regard to clauses 23 and 24, that is, the new provision in clause 23 seeking to prohibit the appeal to communal or linguistic sentiments, and also clause 24 which penalises the creation of enmity between different classes. Those hon. Members who feel that we should have kept the word 'systematic' have really failed to appreciate the very purpose of this amendment. There would have been no necessity of this amendment if the old section with the word 'systematic' had served its purpose. It is well known that the old section was as good as dead. There could have been no possibility of preventing an appeal to commu-

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nal, religious or other sectarian interests, with the word 'systematic' in the section, because it is impossible to prove that a person or a candidate's or his agent was doing it systematically; and one or two cases would not be regarded as systematic. We feel, and I think it has been the sense of this House without any exception, that even a stray appeal to success at the polls on the ground of one's religion or narrow communal affiliation or lingustic affiliation would be viewed with disfavour by us here and by the law. Therefore, I think that when we are grappling with a very difficult disease, we should be quite frank with our remedy and not tinker with the problem, and we should show our disfavour openly and publicy even of stray cases of attempts to influence the electorate by appealing to their sectarian interests or passions. I think that this amendment follows as a consequence of the amendment which we have already made in the Indian Penal Code. Some hon. Members have said that it is unnecessary. In my submission, it follows automatically that we extend it to the sphere of elections and say categorically that whoever in connection with an election creates enmity between different classes of citizens shall be punishable. The other thing is a general thing. If our whole purpose is to penalise all attempts at influencing elections by creating enmity between different classes and communities then we must say that in connection with the election, no person shall excepting at the peril of violating our penal law, shall attempt to influence the electorate by creating such enmity or hatred between communities. I think that these two provisions, if followed faithfully, would go a long way in eradicating or at least in checking the evil which has raised its ugly head in so many forms all over the country in recent years.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Again, I would raise this point. Will not the recital of the grievances which one caste or one community suffers from also be interpreted as trying to create enmity and hatred?

Shri A. K. Sen: I appreciate the apprehensions expressed by many hon. Members that this might affect the legitimate exercise of one's own individual freedom to give expression to grievances legitimately felt or suffered from by many communities, especially the backward communities. I think Shrimati Renu Chakravartty raised that point, and many other hon. Members also, including Shri S. M. Banerjee in particular, raised this point. I would say again, that if one says that 'This is my right; I am being prevented from exercising this right; or, I am entitled to this right as a citizen; I am entitled to have equal opportunity or opportunities for education or for uplifting myself' and so on, it can never come within the mischief of this section. What is penalised is only this; whoever in connection with an election promotes or attempts to promote on grounds of religion, race, caste etc. will alone be punished. That is quite a different thing. I remember that Shri Tangamani, while speaking in connection with the other Bill seeking to amend the Indian Penal Code raised the point that.....

Shri Tyagi: The new clause (3) of section 123 of the 1951 Act reads thus:

> "The appeal by a candidate or his agent or by any other person with the consent of a candidate or his election agent to vote or refrain from voting for any person on the ground of his religion, race, caste, community or language.....".

Shri A. K. Sen: The words are 'his religion, race.....".

Shri Tyagi: Supposing a person says 'On the ground of my language, you vote for me', will he come within the scope of this section?

Shri A. K. Sen: If that is so, then, I think that we are absolutely right in providing against it.

Shri Tyagi: My hon. friend was not here when I gave the analogy. Suppose my hon. friend Shri Ranga stands from my constituency; and I say 'Please do not vote for him; he does not know your language. But I know your language. Therefore, vote for me'. Will that come within the mischief of this provision?

Shri A. K. Sen: It will come.

Shri Tyagi: Then, I am in trouble.

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes, of course, my hon. friend is. Why should my hon. friend appeal in this fashion? All over the country, any Indian is entitled to go and stand anywhere he likes, and a candidate cannot appeal to the electorate by saying 'He speaks a different language, and, therefore, do not vote for him'. Suppose my hon. friend Shri Tyagi goes to Garhwal; since he cannot speak Garhwali, therefore, the Garhwalis will say 'Do not vote for him'. Then, what will happen?

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Then, where will Acharya Kripalani stand?

Shri A. K. Sen: If that is the objection, then that objection is rightly covered by this amendment. We do not want a man to appeal to his electorate to vote for or against a particular candidate simply because he speaks a particular language. That is why I have made it quite clear here.

Mr. Speaker: I think that all that is prevented is only this, that there cannot be an appeal on the ground that the mother-tongue of a particular person is different. But does the hon. Law Minister mean to say that it is not open to me to say that 'This man cannot represent you; he does not know your language; he does not know your customs and manners' and so on?

Shri A. K. Sen: That is a different matter. If he says 'Do not vote for him because he does not speak your language', then it will be penalised.

Mr. Speaker: If he speaks a different language, that does not matter. But he must know the local language. Otherwise, how can he be a representative?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The wording is:

> "The appeal by a candidate.... on the ground of his religion, race.....language.....".

Shri A. K. Sen: The words are 'his religion,....language'.

Mr. Speaker: That means 'mother-tongue'.

Shri A. K. Sen: I added the word 'his' in the Select Committee in order to make quite clear as to what was the mischief which was sought to be prevented under this provision.

Shri Tyagi: Minorities have been given the right under the Constitution to preserve their culture and so on. I want to know if they are prohibited from preserving their culture or language etc. through the legislatures.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has put in the words 'his....language'.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): The judge will decide that. My hon. friend the Law Minister is stretching the meaning too far. It is open to a man to say 'I know your language; I know your life, and I am your representative. The other man does not know your way of life, he has no sympathy for you, he does not know your language'. He is perfectly entitled to do that. What he is not entitled to say is only this namely 'The language that this man, namely the opponent, speaks is not to be the State language, or it is a

[Pandit K. C. Sharma]

bad language, or it is against your interests; therefore, do not vote for him'.

Mr. Speaker: That is what the Law Minister says.

Shri A. K. Sen: What the hon. Member says is something quite different from what Shri Tyagi was saying. What he says now is quite different, because a man is quite entitled to say that this man does not speak your language, and, therefore, he cannot represent the people. That is a different matter.

Shri Balraj Madhok: How is it a different matter? It is covered by this clause.

Mr. Speaker: I would even say that the words 'does not speak your language' may mean that he does not speak 'your language at home'; that does not mean that he does not know that language.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is a different matter.

Mr. Speaker: It is open to anybody to say 'This man does not know your language; he cannot understand it', but he cannot say 'He does not speak your language at home'. Take, for instance, a Member like Shri S. M. Banerjee. He comes from Kanpur, and he stays there. His mother-tongue may be different, but he is as good a Hindi-speaking gentleman as any other person. I think that the meaning is quite clear that a candidate can say 'This man does not know your language', but to say that, 'He does not speak this language at home, his mother-tongue is different' etc. is objectionable.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Let him read the language of this particular clause.

Shri A. K. Sen: "His language" is there.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right.

Shri A. K. Sen: I have put in the word 'his' for that reason.

Mr. Speaker: 'His language' means his mother tongue.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is why I put in the word 'his' in the Select Committee, that is to prevent any misunderstanding on this point. In fact, even under the old law, the decisions are quite clear, as to what this particular section aims at. There is an appeal by a person saying: 'Look here. You are an Assamese. He is a Bengali. His language is Bengali. Do not vote for him'. It is this that is prevented. Or take another instance. Shri S. M. Banerjee comes from Kanpur. If somebody were to say, 'he is a Bengali and so do not vote for him,' that is objectionable. In fact, the decisions are to this effect. I showed the decisions on this point to Members in the Select Committee. Nevertheless, I felt that the words as they were originally might lead to a little misunderstanding.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): The Hon. Minister was referring to the other Bill where the identical matter was discussed. It was then that these interruptions came.

Mr. Speaker: He has made it clear.

Shri A. K. Sen: He raised the point. He asked if he could not say that Tamil was a better language than Sanskrit and he was entitled to propagate it, and if he would be prevented from doing so. I say, certainly not. But what he will be prevented from saying is if he says that Sanskrit is a wretched language and you must ban all Sanskrit books; it is an instrument used by the Aryans to suppress the non-Aryans. All that will be prevented, because there he is propagating not his language, but really vilifying somebody else's language which is held sacred by some communities, even in the south.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Is it not better in such a case to give one or two illustrations to clarify as to what is and what is not covered by the wording used? This used to be generally done in old laws.

Shri A. K. Sen: The apprehension was expressed if one's right was going to be curbed by this section. If such a right was going to be curbed by the section, I would have been against such an amendment, because after all, it is the right of a person to propagate his own language, his own particular culture and various other matters. But that does not mean vilifying another language or creating enmity between communities.

Shri Tyagi: Suppose he were to say negatively, 'Do not vote for him, because he does not represent your culture or your language. He will not be able to follow your sentiments. I understand them better and I will do it'?

Shri A. K. Sen: If he says that he will do better than the other man, that is a different matter. It is a question of competition between two as to who will represent better. That is not condemning the other man's language or culture.

Mr. Speaker: It will be understood properly by the courts after so much explanation.

Shri A. K. Sen: Even in the case of the hon. Member from Assam, Shri Amjad Ali—even without the word being there—it is reported that this very interpretation was given notwithstanding the absence of the word 'his' in the original section. I showed it to some hon. Members in the Select Committee. Anyway this amendment really does away with all scope for misunderstanding as regards the point.

These are my submissions. I think this is a very healthy amendment that we are going to introduce. It should receive the unanimous support of this House so that the country outside feels that our elections should not be influenced by any one seeking support only on communal or other sectarian considerations.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and to make certain minor amendments in the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take the Bill clause by clause. Clause 2—no amendments.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—*Insertion of new sections after section 23).*

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

Page 2,—*omit* lines 3 to 5. (17).

My amendment seeks to omit the clause regarding the prescribed fee for registration of the voter's name in the electoral rolls after the final date. As we come nearer the date of elections, every political party will find that the rolls are very defective. Already we get so many letters saying that sometimes a whole village or part of a village or a whole area have not been enrolled. The reason for that is of course that there is a general lack of political consciousness among the voters to come and get themselves enlisted, and that the electoral offi-

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

cers or those who collect particulars of names for the electoral rolls are not sincere enough to put down every name. What we find is this. Take the labouring class. When these enumerators go to these houses, they find that they are away; sometimes they might have gone to some other village for work. At that time, the enumerator comes. So the name is not included. Later on, there may be a notification. But our people are illiterate. We have to make our electoral laws in keeping with conditions in our country; we cannot think of conditions prevailing in countries of Europe or America. We have to think of our people. We find that this is a real hardship when the election comes about two months before polling date. I am not talking of 7 days or 10 days before. When all the political parties start going from house to house, they find that a very large number of voters are left out. If at that time, the question of enrolment comes up, it is very difficult to get the names enrolled. Either it can be done by the payment of one rupee each for a name by political parties who can afford to do it, on the understanding that they will vote for those parties, or by the payment of the fee by the voters concerned. In the case of an agricultural labourer who is working in a village, he has to go to the subdivisional headquarter incurring expenditure and in the process wasting a whole day's or two days' wages, and then on top of that paying one rupee. It is not possible for them to do it individually.

That is why we plead here over and over again that since we have dicussed the whole matter and we find that it may be difficult to lay down a last date because we do not know when the prescribed date of the election will be and therefore, we say that there should be no prescribed fee. If we fix a prescribed fee, we are really weighting it in favour of corruption or we are taking away the right of franchise from a very large number of people who for certain vey legitimate reasons have not been included in the voters' list.

Therefore, while all political parties are agreed that this is a very great difficulty which all are facing, we find the Government and the Election Commission saying that it will mean a lot of expenditure etc. But I feel that if we take into account the total expenditure which is incurred in elections right throughout India, it will not be difficult to waive the prescribed fee. After all, this is not a very big amount for Government. The important point is to see that the largest number of people have the right of franchise and no one is disenfranchised.

13.29 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I am also inclined to agree with the point raised by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty that the prescribed fee should not be there because it gives opportunity for political parties to go round and agree to have the names of the voters who have not been included in the list incorporated there quickly on condition that they vote for them. This is a practice that should not be allowed. So I think the fee should be waived. This can easily be considered by the Ministry even at this stage.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I ask for a clarification? At what stage is it—after the provisional roll or after the final roll?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): I oppose this amendment. The reasons for opposing the amendment will make it clear to my hon. friend Shri A. C. Guha why Government think that the amendment ought not to find a place in the statute.

The provisions of the Act are that, to start with, electoral rolls are prepared and published. The law insists

that the widest possible publicity should be given to the electoral rolls. They are hung at a prominent place in the village. Then proclamation is made inviting objections. These objections are made without any fee; they are heard and decided, and then the roll becomes final. After the roll has become final and before the proclamation of elections, a fee of one rupee is charged. If political parties take it upon themselves to see that all the electors who are entitled to vote are brought on the electoral roll, then I think the proper time for them to begin their work is as soon as the provisional rolls are published. Why should the political parties which seek to enroll the voters wake up only after the election is announced, and not before?

What actually happens, and what the Elections Commission experiences, is that after the election is announced, large wads of forms are thrown at the electoral officers, and within the short time that is allotted, that remains at their disposal, they have got to make a large number of enquiries. In many of these cases the persons on whose behalf the claims are made are imaginary persons, they cannot be traced, they are not interested at all; so that, a large part of the energy and expenditure is wasted. So, there must be some fee which will compensate for the expenditure, the extra expenditure, that the Election Commission makes.

The hon. Mover of the amendment will recall that at her insistence we have halved the fee. As a matter of fact, we originally came out with the proposal that the fee should be prescribed by the Election Commission, but actually the fees prescribed in the Act were Re. 1 and Rs. 5. At the suggestion of the mover of the amendment, the Select Committee cut it down to half.

Shri A. C. Guha: What is the present fee?

Shri Hajarnavis: Re. 1 and Rs. 5 have been brought down by the Select Committee to Re. 0.50 and Rs. 3 respectively. After the election is announced and before proclamation of the election is made, if any one wants to get enrolled, he has got to pay a prescribed fee of only Rs. 3, which is not much, because the whole enquiry has got to be completed within seven days according to this Bill. Therefore, a special machinery has to be employed for that purpose. The fee is not heavy at all.

Where, of course, there is a large scale exclusion for any reason, I may point out that the Election Commission is empowered to direct a special revision in the particular area, and it often does. As the hon. Mover of the amendment will recall, such a special revision was ordered in Calcutta last time when a complaint was received about a certain section of the electorate. That is often done, and when such a special revision is undertaken, no fee is charged at all.

This refers only to cases of individuals who wake up late, long after the electoral rolls are made final. They have to pay a fee of Rs. 0.50 which I think it not prohibitive at all.

Therefore, I oppose the amendment.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 2,—

omit lines 3 to 5. (17)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That Clase 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That Clauses 4 to 6 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 4 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 6A—(*Amendment of section 7*)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I move amendment No. 18.

Mr. Chairman: It is beyond the scope of the Bill, and therefore it is out of order.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: At the time we discussed it, when the matter was referred to the Select Committee, it was said that the whole query would be open for discussion.

Shri Hajarnavis: Not the whole query. The scope of the Bill was enlarged only at three points. This does not fall within that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My amendment is in order because we are going to take up the original clause in Chapter III and Chapter III is open for amendments.

Mr. Chairman: It is out of order.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why? Please tell me why it is out of order.

Mr. Chairman: Because it is beyond the scope of the Bill.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is a very simple, laconic answer.

My point is, it is not outside the scope of the Bill because it is an amendment to section 7, and section 7 is open for discussion. The whole section regarding disqualifications we can raise under this. That is why I raise it.

Shri Hajarnavis: I submit it is not so. As far as I remember, this was also not raised in the Select Committee.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It was raised. The hon. Deputy Minister does not remember. It was denitely raised in the Select Committee. If he looks into the papers, he will see that my amendment is there, officially circulated and discussed, and now I am very surprised how it can be considered to be outside the scope of the Bill.

Shri Hajarnavis: As far as I know the only questions that were referred to the Select Committee outside the Bill were: election expenses, disqualifications arising out of orders made by the election tribunals—not disqualifications generally.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: When I raised it in the Select Committee it was on the understanking that the whole Act was open for discussion, that the House had given us permission to go into the entire Act and to find out if we wanted to modify anything which was of importance.

Shri Hajarnavis: No, no: Such a vague, unlimited power was not given to the Select Committee. As far as I remember, it was enlarged only at three points.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Was any resolution passed by the House? Let me know that.

Shri Hajarnavis: Yes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What was the wording of the resolution?

Mr. Chairman: The terms of reference to the Select Committee were:

> ". . . to examine the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 dealing with (1) election expenses, (2) election petitions, and (3) disqualifications for membership and voting, and to suggest and recommend such amendments to the aforesaid provisions as may be considered necessary, and to report by the 19th August, 1961."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is why I plead that it is absolutely within my rights to move an amendment to disqualifications.

Shri Hajarnavis: If I may remind the hon. Member, the word "disqualification" there was not used in a general sense, including disqualifications of candidature, but disqualifications arising out of the orders made

by the election tribunal. The three subjects were: election expenses, election peitions and disqualifications for membership and voting arising out of the orders made by the election tribunal.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is why I wanted very specifically to hear what we had passed in this House. What we have passed in this House is in regard to disqualification of membership of this House. That is the point that we had asked should be open for revision. As you will see, in the Act of 1951 there are so many disqualifications. I have tried to raise this point on that question of disqualifications. Therefore, I plead this is a correct amendment.

Mr. Chairman: There seems to be some doubt about it. Therefore, I will allow the amendment to be moved.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

Page 3, *after* line 19, *insert*—

'6A. *Amendment of section 7.*— In section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, in clause (b),—

(i) *after* the words "of any offence", the words "concerning moral turpitude or offences of immorality, bribery or corruption" shall be *inserted;* and

(ii) the words " and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than two years" shall be *omitted.*' (18)

Section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 lays down the various disqualifications of membership. One of the disqualifications is that if anybody has been convicted of a criminal charge and sentenced to more than two years imprisonment, he shall automatically stand disqualified to stand as a candidate for Lok Sabha for a period of five years. That is the clause we have passed earlier. I feel that this is a clause which really redounds against certain political persons because of their political work and not because of their criminal acts. Because of their political work, they have been charged and sentenced for 2 years under some section of the Penal Code, and thus disqualified.

You know there are many cases in which political workers are not convicted under the Preventive Detention Act because of the public outcry against it. Therefore, they are naturally charged under some criminal section. The idea is to prevent people who are guilty of such offences as immorality, bribery and corruption to stand for Parliament and not to prevent other political people. I say that if such charges as immorality, bribery and corruption are brought against people and they are convicted even for less than 2 years, say one year or six months, because they are on charges of moral turpitude, they should be prevented from standing for election to Parliament. I am given to understand by my lawyer friends that it is very difficult to define moral turpitude. Therefore, I have specifically mentioned immorality, bribery and corruption. It is not necessary that the conviction should be for 2 years; it may be even for a year or six months. But to say that any person convicted for any offence under the Penal Code and sentenced to two years should be disqualified would automatically go against persons in the Opposition. I think it should not be so and the disqualification should be removed, and my amendment accepted that only those who have been convicted of offences of moral turpitude, namely, bribery, corruption and immorality should be disqualified; only they should debarred from standing as Members of Parliament.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Sir, I want to know whether this amendment which has been moved here was moved in the Select Committee; and, if it was moved in the Select Committee what was the view of the Chairman of the Select Committee. Did he deem it to be within the scope of the Bill or outside the scope? I do not under-

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stand the Law Minister raising an objection that it is not within the scope of the Bill at all and that it should not be allowed. If the matter was allowed to be discussed there in the Select Committee and no objection was raised about its admissibility as being outside the scope of the Bill, the question does not now arise. The proceedings of the Select Committee ought to disclose it.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry to differ from the hon. lady Member. She should know that it is impossible to cook the food and break the pot. It is impossible for a gentleman to come to Parliament and make the laws and, at the same time, break them. One of the constitutional duties of a citizen in a country which is ruled by a Constitution is that the citizen will respect the law and obey it. The moment a citizen refuses to obey the law and breaks it he is disqualified to be a Member of the House which makes the laws (*Interruption*). He cannot be entitled to lay down the law for other people.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Member forgets that the Congress broke lawless laws and all that.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Those were lawless laws because they were not supported by the people or the will of the people. (*Interruption*). Now most of the laws are supported by the people and they must be respected by the citizens.

Shri B. Das Gupta (Paurulia): We have some examples in other countries. For example, in England persons like Bertrand Russel had disobeyed some law and were prosecuted for that. So, there may be some law which may have to be disobeyed ...

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Some of your laws are lawless laws.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: And will compel citizens to break them.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Russel may break the law but he cannot be a Member of the House of Parliament.

Shri Hajarnavis: As the hon. lady Member herself has accepted, the expression 'moral turpitude' is very difficult to be defined and it would certainly be very difficult to administer. Supposing the question is raised before the Returning Officer that a certain candidate was guilty of an offence involving moral turpitude, what is the criterion he is going to lay down. Similarly, there is no definition of offences of immorality or corruption. What is corruption and what is not? Where a disqualification is being created against a candidate for seeking election, there must be a precise definition of the act which will disqualify him from seeking election. In the absence of such a clear definition, I submit, the whole clause is unworkable. I oppose it.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 3, *after* line 19, *insert*—

'6A. *Amendment of Section 7.*— In section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, in clause (b),—

(i) *after* the words "of any offence", the words "concerning moral turpitude or offences of immorality, bribery or corruption" shall be *inserted;* and

(ii) the words "and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than two years" shall be *omitted.*' (18).

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 to 18 were added to the Bill.

New Clause 18A

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 5, *after* line 25, *insert*—

"18A. *Amendment of section* 86. —In section 86 of the 1951 Act, in sub-section (1), for the words "a copy" occurring for the first time, the words "a full summary thereof" shall be substituted." (29).

In the Bill as it was first presented to the House, there was a clause under which proceedings had not to be published at all. I suggest that instead of taking the extreme view on either side, one party saying that the entire proceedings should be published and the other saying that nothing need be published, a *via media* should be struck, so that a full summary of it is published in the gazette. I, therefore, submit that my intention is only to see that the full summary of the proceedings is published instead of the entire proceedings.

Shri Hajarnavis: Sir, I oppose this amendment, though it is nearer to our original proposal than the report of the Select Committee. In the Select Committee we agreed to the retention of the original clause and I would abide by the decision of the Select Committee.

Mr. Chairman: I shall put amendment No. 29 to the Vote of the House.

Page 5, *after* line 25, *insert*—

"18A. *Amendment of section* 86. In section 86 of the 1951 Act, in sub-section (1), for the words "a copy" occurring for the first time, the words "a full summary thereof" shall be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That Clause 19 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I do not move my amendment No. 30 in view of what hon. Minister in charge of the Bill has said. If there was an understanding in the Select Committee, I do not want to move this amendment.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clauses 20 to 22 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 20 to 22 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: We shall now take up clause 23. There are some amendments.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

(i) Page 6, lines 13 and 14,—

after "or the use of" *insert*—

"places of religious worship or religious congregations for election propaganda". (19).

(ii) Page 6, line 14,—

after "religious symbols" insert—

"sacred books and religious sentiments by priests and religious dignitaries". (20).

(iii) Page 6, line 22,—

omit "or language". (21).

(iv) Page 6,—

after line 26, *add*—

"Provided that no expression or grievances under which any caste or community or minority group may suffer, or any criticism of practices based on caste or

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community resulting in social oppression will be regarded as an offence." (22).

(v) Page 6,—

after line 26, *add*—

"(ii) the first proviso to clause (5) shall be omitted." (23).

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

Page 6,—

after line 26, *insert*—

"*Explanation.*—It does not amount to an offence within the meaning of this section to point out, without malicious intention and with an honest view to their removal, matters are producing or have a tendency to produce, feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of the citizen of India." (33).

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

Page 6,—

(i) line 13, *after* "community" *omit* "or language".

(ii) line 22, *for* "caste, community, or language" *substitute* "caste and community". (9).

Shri Tyagi: I beg to move:

Page 6, line 13,—

after "language or" *insert*—

"the use of any place of worship for holding meetings of voters or workers, or". (31).

Mr. Chairman: These amendments are now before the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, this clause is the most important and it is here that I have my grievances and suspicions that this law does not at all want to stop communal propaganda or the utilisation of the religious sentiments for rousing the people against the opposing candidate. I feel very strongly on this point. If it is not lip service that is paid to anti-communalism and the fight against communalism by the Congress Party, why is the Government unable to accept that places of religious whorship and religious congregations shall not be utilised for purposes of election? I feel very clearly now that the Congress Party does not want to do this because they have seen how much communal propaganda has helped them in the Kerala elections through the Catholic Church. I have very strong feelings that these places should not be used for political purposes. The encyclicals of the Pope and the speeches of the Bishops were used for political matters and elections and you do not want to lose that opportunity of utilising these Churches for propaganda in favour of the Congress Party and that is why this is not being inserted. It makes it very clear. We know in our own parts also how the Mosques are utilised. I have myself met a group of young Muslims who got up and said: we do not want our religious dignitaries to come to our mosques and to use them for purposes of political propaganda. There are other sections who use them consistently for that purpose. We know that in the Calcutta elections, when the Chief Minister was standing in the last elections, he went to the Nakhuda mosque. I was surprised that a person who did not believe in all the Gods and Goddesses of the Hindu Dharma—we are Brahma Samajists went to the mosque for the purpose of elections. It was a shocking thing. Today we are seeing how the gurudwaras are being used. Starting from Catholic church, you go to the mosques and then to the gurudwaras. These are the places where you are able to move the masses in their blind faith of religious sentiments.

Do we really want to stamp out communalism? I personally agree with Shri Tyagi and we cannot fight communalism only by passing a law and making it an electoral offence. But at the same time if nothing can be done to make it a clear electoral offence, the only thing we should be able to do is at least to put these places of religious worship outside the bounds. My friend Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri asked me: what was a religious congregation? I have seen in my constituency how Muslims gather in thousands in one place and they come for listening to the dignitaries preaching to them. If you like, I can give the name of the festival. It is a pure religions congregation. It is not a mela. It is used for this purpose of election propaganda also. Fortunately for the Congress it comes round about February and so it is very handy; it is utilised for political propaganda in favour of the Congress Party because huge mass of people come here. If my amendment is not accepted, it is clear to the people of this country that it is nothing but an eye wash to say that they are passing these amendments to fight communalism. On the other hand, it will will become also clear that it is to put a curb on the people who want to put forward democratic ideals on the question of language, on the question of minority rights and on the question of curbing communalism. On the other hand, those who will be doing communal propaganda in these places will be permitted to continue their nefarious activities. I feel that this is one of the best ways where the election law can be amended in order to ban communal propaganda in favour of political parties by the utilisation of places of worship.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I speak on this occasion? Shrimati Chakravartty has repeatedly made this charge that the Congress party wanted to take advantage of communal propaganda in the election. She made it in consideration stage and she has referred to it now and she had brought in the poor Chief Minister of West Bengal.... (*Shri Braj Raj Singh*: Poor?) I want to place before you the communal propaganda launched by the Communist Party which he had to face.....

Shrimati Renu Chakarvartty: You ban that also, if it is true.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: She knows that there is a preponderance of Muslim voters in Dr. Roy's constituency who speak Urdu—upcountry Muslims.... (*Interruptions*). This is the playcard that was issued in Dr. Roy's constituency and I collected it from there. It is in Urdu and I do not know Urdu. I had it read out and the placard says:

"मुसलमान भाईयों, कांग्रेस ने आप को क्या दिया है ? दिया है भूख, बेकारी, दहशत और लानत"

I do not know the meaning of the word (लानत) and I wanted the help of Mr. Raghunath Singh who is expected to know this language. He told me: do not use that word: it has a bad meaning. This is the type of propaganda which the Chief Minister had to face. This poster was issued with the stamp of the Communist Party but Mrs. Chakravartty says here that it is the majority party that had recourse to communal propaganda in the election.

Shri Indratjit Gupta (Calcutta—South-West): How is it communal propaganda?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: To appeal to the Muslims in these terms—if that is not communal propaganda, I do not know what 'communal propaganda' is; then the meaning of that expression in the English dictionary should have been changed...(*Interruptions.*)

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Some body is appealing to them in the name of religion—not in the name of *Lanat, Bekari Gharibi.*

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: This is the Urdu portion of the pamphlet. I collected it from Calcutta. It is published by the West Bengal Committee of the Communist Party of India ond printed by Ganashakti Printers, Ltd. Shri Indrajit Gupta may be knowing this press It has been published by this press.

14 hrs.

Shrimati Renu Chakarvartty: What is the meaning of *Lanat*?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: That is for the Urdu-speaking Muslim. So far as the Bengali-speaking Muslim is concerned there is another pamphlet and here is the pamphlet. It was distributed in the mofussil places. I collected it from Calcutta. In this pamphlet, they make a case that this entire administration is anti-Muslim; that it deprives the Muslims of the opportunities of services, of their religious and other advantages. Even the Prime Minister himself is not spared. The Prime Ministter himself is charged with being actuated by communalism and using communalism for the purpose of elections and for the purpose of getting votes and by putting the Muslims under threat. I am reading it:

> वोट भिक्षाय नामिया अमीमांशित काश्मीर समस्या के सामने राखिया नेहरूजी संख्यालघुके दंगार आशंका तुलिया प्रकारान्तरे अत्यन्त चतुरभावई भीति प्रदर्शन कारिलेनू दॅगाबाज देर आनिये दिलेन ये। ताहादेर षड़यंत्र अप्रतिरुध्य। संख्यालघु मुसलमान कि हमेशाई मंत्रस्त थाकिते हईवे ?

The English translation of it would be as follows:

> "Coming to vote-begging, Pandit Nehru has kept the unsettled Kashmir question before the minority and is terrorising it very cleverly by raising apprehensions of riots, and also intimating to the riot-markers that their conspiracy is irresistible. Is the Muslim minority always destined to live under a terror?"

I put it to Shrimati Renu Chakravartty herself. I do not read the other part. If the entire pamphlet is read, yourself and the whole House will be surprised that such a propaganda is used for the purpose of elections. The heading of the pamphlet is, "In the general elections, it is the leftists who are entitled to have Muslim votes:" That is how the pamphlet begins. The entire pamphlet is devoted to this type of propaganda. I only want to draw the attention of Shrimati Renu Chakravartty to this aspect, and would submit that this sort of thing should not be repeated in the next elections. (*Interruptions*)

Shri N. B. Maiti (Ghatal): By whom has it been published?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: By the same printers—The Ganashakti Printers Ltd.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I have moved amendments Nos. 19, 20 21, 22 and 23. Amendment No. 20 reads as follows:

> Page 6, line 14, *after* "religious symbols" *insert*,
>
> 'sacred books and religious entiments by priests and religious dignitaries."

I shall also answer the point made by Shri C. K. Bhattacharya while speaking on this clause. The point is this: why should one not appeal to the Muslims or the Hindus or the Jains or the Sikhs. (*Interruption*). I will tell you this: in my own State, especially in the border areas, the widespread propaganda of the Congress Party is that unless the Muslims vote for the Congress, they will be beaten out into Pakistan. It is widespread.

An Hon. Member: Never.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In my own constituency, and in the constituency of my hon. freind, Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri,—ours are border districts—such widespread propaganda is taking place. Let them put their hands on their hearts and say that this is not done. If they cannot do so, then,—obviously I cannot use an unpaliamentary term—I can only say that it is a wrong statement. But this is the widespread propaganda which is going on. It is because of this that it has got to be replied and we have to replay to it by saying that the minorities have a right to be able to live here without fear. The minorities' rights must be protected and the leftists will be there to protect them.

The hon. Member has not read the whole pamphlet. It is not possible also to do so. But, if you allow the whole pamphlet to be read, then it will be very clear that they are not making any sort of appeal like that,—appeal to religious sentiments which were referred to by hon. Members over ther. There is no use saying that you cannot appeal to the Muslims or Jains or the Sikhs or the Hindus. It is done, and it is being done, and in future, if it is done, naturally, the Communist Party also will do that. If that is done, this is the reply which I should make. (*Interruption*).

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: We do know if the Communist Party deoes it. We do not do it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Member over there has not answered one point. If, today, the Communist Party says, "In the name of unemployment, in the name of grievances, you should not vote for the Congress", is that communal propaganda? We will have to fight it. The leader of the Congress Party, the Chief Minister of Bengal is reported to have gone to the Nakhanda mosque. I know that he has never been to a mosque before. But because of elections, I do not know why, he went to the Nakhanda mosque or masjid. Is that the right way you to fight the elections and make propaganda, and appeal to the Muslims that you should vote in a particular way? Well, if in the name of unemployment, caused by the Congress Party, because of the shame inflicted by the Congress Party, we ask Muslims not to vote for the Congress. If that is considered to be very communal, then, have I to say that going to Nakhanda masjid is complete'y uncommunal?

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Absolutely.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is very funny. It is absolutely not so. That is why I say that religious worship in these matters, an appeal to religious worship, appeal to sacred books and to religious sentiments should not be permitted. My hon. friend may sav that the word "*Lanat*" is very bad. I do not know. It may be very bad. But the point is, it is not a communal thing. If he agrees with me on that point, he should support my amendment.

My amendment No. 21 is for the deletion of the word "language". This, I feel, is an absolutely impermissible introduction into the body of this enactment, because, language, questions regarding the language of minorities, their culture, etc., are absolutely democratic is sues which should be fought out politically. They cannot be fought out in any other way. Take. for instance, the worst example, namely, the Assam trouble. Centainly, it was a language question. In the coming elections, it will be made major question: whether the Congress Party, the party in power, has been able to evolve a formula and protect the languages of the minorities or not. Does anybody in this House think that anybody is going to fear election tribunals, and so this question of language will not be raised? It is going to be raised and it will be raised not once but a thou-

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sand times right throughout the country. The quesion is why are we afraid to make it a political issue. You do not want it to be made a question of hunger-strike. The Congress says that hunger-strikes are very bad. Well, are we going to be intimidated by that? You do not want it to be made a political issue. But then how are you going to do that? Are you going to allow such issues to be fought out in the streets? If you are making it an electoral offence? It is going to be fought out in the streets.

Mr. Chairman, many times the Sikhs outside have said that we have no Sikh representatives. We may not appreciate their sentiments, but the Akalis have said so. The important point is, if they have the opportunity of being able to get somebody in, and bring a representative here, it is all to the good. Let them come to the House; let them get the vote of the people and come to the House. Why cannot it be done like that? The Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti came here like that and they fought out the issue of language. And on that score of language many have resigned from this House. Why are the Congress Benches there—the seats from Silchar and Cachar—empty today? Why? It was on the language issue that they resigned. Even Shri C. D. Deshmukh's case is there. Of course, he is a *persona non-grata* at the moment with the Treasury Benches and the Congress Party. So, I do not raise that point. But this is an issue which you canot aviod; you must permit it to be made a political issue. The issue of language cannot be made an electoral offence. We have seen the worst of the riots in Assam and we have strong feelings of the way in which the minorities have not been protected. The people in power have got enough instruments and powers within the armoury of the Indian Penal Code to be able to put down the riots and communal tensions. They have the powers to do it, but whether they want to do it or not is another matter. They can use all the powers which they have , but instead of doing that, they are trying to make this an electoral offence and trying to outlaw this question of language.

Whether you should have linguistic States or not, what should be the rights of minorities in regard to language in what form you will do it, when you will do it, etc. are questions which are not to be discussed here. We are not concerned with discussing them within the scope of this Bill. But if you do not allow that to be made a political issue, and if you make it an electoral offence, all that I can say is you are not permitting a democratic demand, which has been raised from the time of the national movement, you are trying to outlaw it and put it on a par with communalism, which is barred by our Constitution. Ours is a scular State and communalism is barred by our Constitution. But the question of linguistic States, questions relating to language, culture, minority rights, etc. are things that cannot be barred and made electoral offences. Therefore, these must be taken out from the body of the Bill.

Regarding amendment No. 22, no doubt the hon. Minister has given the assurance again and again that if there are some grievances of, say, adivasis or scheduled castes and scheduled tribes against caste Hindus or some grievances of Brahmins against those who are in a majority and in power—I have seen that in the south—and if those grievances are raised at the political level and made an issue of electoral campaign, they will not fall within the mischief of the Act. Although the Minister has given this assurance, I feel that they will fall under it. I have read the clause again and again and I feel definite that under clause (3A) this can be interpreted as promoting or attempting to promote feelings of en-

mity or hatred, because let us not get away from the fact that for generations there is a feeling of embitterment between the scheduled castes and tribes and the caste Hindus. You say this will not be an electoral offence, but people will go in for litigation and send so many of our future parliamentarians to election tribunals and harass them.

Therefore, I have suggested a proviso. Granting that your interpretation is correct, it may not be upheld in a court of law. I do not know the intricacies of law, but I have consulted lawyer friends like Shri Bharucha, saying "According to our common sense, we feel that this thing also can fall within themischeif of this section". They tell me, 'There is a lot in what you say. This is a wide and sweeping clause and all sorts of interpretation might be brought forward". In order to prevent that, I want a proviso to be added, saying:

> "Provided that no expression of grievances under which any caste or community or minority group may suffer, or any criticism of practices based on caste or community resulting in social oppression will be regarded as an offence."

After all, there will be charges against the ruling party, because this is a question of policies of the Government versus policies of other parties. I am afraid my hon. friends do not understand what an electoral battle means. It is a battle of policies of those who rule and of those who have had no chance to rule. They will put forward their policies before the people and it is for the people to decide. Do you mean to say we have every time to preface our remarks "for the sake of love and amity the caste Hindus have been doing this, oppressing us in that way etc." in order to escape falling into the purview of this clause? It is not possible. It can be interpreted to mean that by enumerating all these evils, you have created a feeling of tension. It may be so. I am happy to see that certain other friends of mine have also tabled amendments to minimise the mischief and to limit the wide scope of this clause. If you do not want to accept my amendment, at least I shall be happy if some of their amendments are accepted, because I know my amendment will not be accepted. We do not want that expression of legitimate grievances about social oppression should be made an offence. Therefore, I again plead for the acceptance of this proviso and I think on this point many hon. Members will agree that some sort of proviso is necessary for this.

By amendment No. 23, I seek to omit sub-section (1) regarding the use of vehicles. By the electoral law of 1951, cars and all vehicles which use power are not permitted. But you can use a cycle rickshaw or hire bullock carts. We know they are hired in large numbers in rural constituencies, especially. Everybody in the village knows who is the owner of a bullock cart. Everybody knows that these people are not using their own bullock carts. So many people come in these bullock carts; the whole area comes. We know that it is the richer parties who are able to hire them. So, it is better that we also put a ban on hiring of vehicles other than those using power.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, I submit, as I said the other day, that the absence of any positive propaganda against communalism which should have been undertaken by all the political parties together, this amendment will only serve as a teaser to minorities in India, because after all, ultimately it will be they who will suffer. Minorities should generally be given a longer rope in the matter of elections, because it is they who have to propagate and survive. Majorities are majorities and they are not so much afraid. Actually elections are fought by minorities and in India, there are political as well as communal minorities. Under these circumstances, my fears are that this amending Bill will have its impact

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more on the minorities and the worst consequence would be that this communal tension, which is on the surface today will go underground and it will be difficult for us to root it out afterwards.

I cannot see the consistency of the Government. Only the other day I read in the Press that the hon. Home Minister had offered to Master Tara Singh and to the Akalis to make this Punjabi Suba or the Gurmukhi linguistic suba an election issue. I wonder how that is consistent with this. Only about a week or 10 days ago, it was offered to become an election issue. So, the whole election was conceived to be fought on the basis of language. If that was the Government's view, I cannot really understand where is the consistency. Only a fortnight ago this offer was made. This Bill had already been reported by the Select Committee.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: It was not passed.

Shri Tyagi: Not passed, of course; it is not yet passed. But the Government knows their mind and knows what the policy is that they are going to adopt. If that is their policy, with what consistency did they announce the other day that the Punjabi Suba linguistic question can be made an election issue in the Punjab? This is something which is contradictory, I submit.

My submission, therefore, is that the Government are not really sticking to their policy and it is on that account that law is losing its force and respect for law in the public mind. I gave an instance. Only because there is a popular man and he must be appeased, the highest, the best and the biggest leaders of the Government gave accommodation to Vinoba Bhave's Pada Yatra. Despite the fact that the Indian Penal Code was not amended, dacoits against whom there were warrants, dacoits who had committed 50 to 60 dacoities and murders were allowed to march in day light with their illicit weapons on their shoulders with the police simply looking on. The police could not help it because it was done by means of an executive order. That means, by means of an executive order you can suspend all laws of the land. This is what has brought things to such a pass.

Shri Hajarnavis: Were they not taken to jail?

Shri Tyagi: Of course not, because it was said that there was some relation of a big person who was going to be hanged, his pardon was sought for and therefore all this drama was enacted. There is no more Pada Yatra of dacoits. They are not in penance now. But they were permitted to march in day light despite the law, and the men who did it stand today as a first-class criminal before the nation. The correct procedure would have been for you to have come out with an Ordinance saying that such and such a section of the Indian Penal Code stands amended or suspended for such and such a time when the dacoits were permitted to take out their illicit arms on their shoulders and join the Pada Yatra with Vinoba Bhave.

Shri Hajarnavis: Sir, I rise to a point of order. All this happened in the State Government. The whole matter fell within the purview of a State. The action taken was that of the State Government. I do not think the hon. Member is entitled to refer to it here.

An Hon. Member: How is it relevant here?

Shri Hajarnavis: Apart from the fact that it is not relevant here, as far as my information goes all the persons were marched to the jail, lodged in jail and were prosecuted.

Shri Tyagi: Well, Sir, this is a food plea, but I know that the Government of India's sanction was there.

Shri Hajarnavis: Whether they were taken to the jail manacled or free

depended upon the individual officer who dealt with the matter.

Shri Tyagi: I understand that the sanction of the Government of India was there. I have had the privilege of protesting against this to those persons who gave the sanction, and they confessed before me that they did give their sanction. I am annoyed on that account. No government, whatever be its popularity, is entitled to act in such a cheapish manner, and it is on that account that law is fast losing its respect.

Coming to this Bill, Sir, it is very pious and well intentioned, no doubt, but I am afraid this again will serve as a teaser. We can do the needful otherwise.

14.24 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA *in the Chair*]

Now, there are certain amendments which have been tabled by hon. Members. I will appeal to the Government in all humility to consider one thing. Most of these measures are not to be got through only because the party in power thinks in one way. In such measures the Opposition must be most accommodated. In the first place, this is an election issue, and here the voting must be as free as in the Constituent Assembly because it is a part of the Constitution. The whole structure of Government is formed through elections. The formation of Government is only through elections and, therefore, the elections must be free and with the consent of all the parties concerned. Therefore, there should be no question of a small, petty thinking of prestige etc. in this matter. The Government will add to its prestige if they are readily prepared to accept any healthy suggestion coming even from the Opposition benches. That should be the attitude of the Government, particularly in regard to this measure, because it is not a party measure, it is not a question of party policy, it is a question of more or less the whole Constitution where minorities particularly are involved. Up till now the attitude of the Government has been that they pay little heed to the suggestions made, because once the seal is given they think that every little change is a slur on them. It is not so. It adds to their honour, it adds to their popularity, if a Minister comes forward and says that he is very much convinced by what an hon. Member from the Opposition said and that he is prepared to accept his amendment. Let them also thank such hon. Members for tabling such healthy amendments. That is the best way of running a government. I would once again insist that that should be the attitude and it should be adopted.

There is one suggestion given by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. She is our opponent, I know, but a very soft opponent all the same, and quite docile as far as reason and logic are concerned. She has given a suggestion. I must say that that suggestion is, although a very highly diluted dose, a homoeopathic dose of wisdom, because this is a slightly indirect method by which you can eschew all religious bias from elections, by declaring that any meeting held of voters or workers in a place of worship will disqualify the candidate concerned and it will be deemed to be a corrupt practice. If this little suggestion is accepted by you, no communal or linguistic question can come in. If communal type of meetings are held in the open maidans where everybody can come in such communal virus would not be vomitted. You can rest assured on that point. I have got the experience of public meetings. Communal meetings of that nature are generally not held in open maidans where all types of people can come and put questions. They can even obstruct such meetings. Therefore, such meetings are generally held in places of worship where only people belonging to that community come and they have a peaceful propaganda. Why not eschew that? why not say that such election meetings held in places of worship are banned and they will be deemed to be a corrupt practice? Then all these communal

minded people will have to come out in the open field and talk about their commnal virus, their comunal poison, with the result that they will loose most of the votes. Therefore, for the sake of the success of the candidate, it wil indirectly have a check, and their tendency to talk in a valorous manner of their communal virus will be reduced to a great extent. Therefore, my submission is, as this would not go against the policy of the Government—I find that the Deputy Minister of Railways is talking to the Deputy Minister of Law; the Railways always obstruct—. . .

Shri Hajarnavis: I am following his speech. I can repeat his words.

Shri Tyagi: My submission is that you may kindly agree to this, because this is absolutely in conformity with the policy you are now following. Now that the hon. Law Minister has come, I hope he will consider my suggestion. I was saying about the amendment where it is suggested that any meeting held in a place of worship, any meeting of voters or workers held in a place of worship should be declared a corrupt practice so far as elections are concerned. My submission is that your purpose will be served only if you accept this, because all such meetings of which you are afraid, which you want to stop, are held in the respective places of worship. Therefore, if such meetings are banned and you say that candidates who hold such meetings will be disqualified, there will be no such meetings. If they are to come out in the open—I hope the House will pardon me for repeating this, because I want the Law Minister to hear this—maidans and then talk of such types of communal poison, then they themselves will suffer. Our people are conscious enough. They will know the actual position and they will prevent a good lot of other voters too from voting to their candidates. Therefore, automatically the meetings will become healthier from the communal point of view.

The other day the Prime Minister said in so many words that religious places or places of worship should not be used for political purposes. If that is so, why not incorporate it here now so that the whole purpose is served. I, therefore, submit that this amendment—it contains only a few words—may kindly be accepted. Therefore, when this is accepted, I am quite sure there will be no such difficulty as we are just facing today. Otherwise, all these meetings will be held. We have practically declared all places of worship as sanctuaries. Today that is what has happened by our sheer policy, indirectly, although we have not announced it. Every gurudwara is a sanctuary and you cannot arrest any offender of law inside a gurudwara. That you have agreed to. In Mandirs also you have agreed to it and, automatically, in mosques and churches also it will be followed. That is our policy. I am not talking of the law. If you do not bring in a law, then it becomes a convention and if for ten years you follow this convention, it will be a hell of a task to enforce any law. If a law stands suspended in practice, it will die out. My submission is that at present your policy seems to be to declare all these religious places as sancturaries for offenders of law, whether they are temples, mosques, gurudwaras or churches. If that is so, and that becomes the practice, then they will hold their meetings safely there, talk about enmity or anything they like, there will be no complaint and no evidence would be forthcoming, and the effect of this legislation will be lost. Because, by these very meetings, what you want to prevent, namely, hatred and all that will be created in the heart of those people. Therefore, if this amendment banning the holding of such meetings is accepted, I feel that your purpose will be served better.

Shri Jogindra Sen Mandi: Mr. Chairman, I must thank you for giving me a few minutes to speak on this amendment. I stood up on more

than one occasion to speak on the general discussion, as I have several points to make regarding clauses 3 and 33, but, unfortunately, due to lack of time an opportunity was not given to me. Even now, but for your indulgence, I would not have been able to speak at all. Though there are several points to cover, I would touch upon only one or two points.

I will first come to the banning of political meetings in a place of religious worship. In a secular State like ours, especially when we know what harm communalism has done and is doing in India, I am myself surprised why this provision was not included in the Bill in the very beginning. I would give my full support to the hon. Members who have spoken before me that this is a very salutary privison that no religious place of worship belonging to any religion should be used for these purposes. Neither have the Government been able to convince us as to what their objection is in having such a provision when, on the face of it, it appears that places of religious worship should not be used for any other purposes. Of course, under the law, officers can enter even places of religious worship to arrest offenders etc. But I am one of those who believe that the sanctity of places of religious worship should be maintained and respected by all, i.e., neither political parties should be allowed to enter such places nor any officers of law should be allowed to enter such places. If once we accept that the places of religious worship are places where persons can enter and arrest people, although technically the law may permit it, it will do incalculable damage. So, I feel that Government have acted wisely on this point and they have maintained the sanctity. But that sanctity is definitely affected when we allow them to be used for political purposes. So, I would lend my full support to the amendment and would request the hon. Minister that the small amendment which has been moved by the opposition, as well as by an hon. Member from our side, may kindly be accepted.

Another point I would like to mention is, when we do not permit any kind of vehicles to be used for bringing in the voters, I see no reason why we should allow bullock carts, bicycles, for this purpose. After all, if the voters are interested in exercising their vote and coming to the polling booth, they will come in any case. And when we have prohibited modern mechanical vehicles, we should prohibit other ancient modes of conveyance also, because the principle is the same. If you permit these vehicles, then there is no reason why you should not permit motor vehicles also. Once you prevent the modern mechanical vehicles, I personally feel that all other vehicles should also not be permitted.

Then, I think—I do not know; I am open to correction—as things stand at present, Government servants are not permitted to take part in political meetings or to become members of political parties. But when they are to exercise their votes, I feel it may be difficult for them to exercise their votes intelligently if they are not allowed to attend political meetings. As long as they do not take part in the meeting, or organise or address the meeting, what is the justification in excluding them from hearing both the sides? After all, it is after hearing both the sides that they can exercise their votes usefully. Whether this provision is there or not, they are going to vote wherever they want. Just because they happen to be in service, they are not going to vote for the Government, because the Governments change. So, it is in their own interests that they should be able to hear both sides at the election meetings so that they may take their final decision to vote after hearing all sides on matters of public importance.

I would again thank you very

[Shri Jogindra Sen Mandi]

much for giving me a few minutes. I would like to stress the other one or two points when we come to that particular section.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: This is by far the most important clause in this Bill. I am afraid, the House has still not appreciated the very considerable difficulties to which the candidates will be put at the time of the elections if they are prevented from arguing on matters on the ground of religion, caste, community or language. As was rightly pointed out by my hon. friend, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, language will be the dominant election item, and a very controversial item at that. So, it will be very necessary in such cases to have some sort of explanation at the end of this clause on the lines which I have indicated, an explanation which has been adopted verbatim from section 153A of the Indian Penal Code. The framers of the Indian Penal Code appreciated the difficulty when they sought to enact that the creation of feelings of enmity between communities should be penalised, and then they have added:

> "It does not amount to an offence within the meaning of this section to point out, without malicious intention and with an honest view to their removal, matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce, feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of the citizens of India."

I submit that unless some such safeguard is adopted, the effect of this particular clause will be that no candidate will be able to speak on any of the most controversial issues. What is penalised here is merely the factum of creation of feelings of enmity and hatred, and it is not in the hands of the candidate, however reasonable he may be in his speech, not to produce feelings of enmity or hatred. For example, if I were in Punjab and if I speak that Punjabi is the dominant language, immediately I create the feelings of enmity in the Hindi-speaking people of Hariyana. The court will not look into the fact whether my speech is capable of creating feelings of enmity or not; it will look to the fact whether feelings of enmity have in fact been generated. I submit what is true about language will also be true about the various other aspects, namely, race, community or religion and I, therefore, submit that the amendment which I have moved should be accepted by the House. I again say here that I have taken the amendment verbatim from the explanation to section 153A of the Indian Penal Code.

Shri Tangamani and Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: Shri Tangamani. Hon. Members will get a chance.

Shri Tangamani: Sir, I beg to move:

(i) Page 6,—

for line 13, *substitute*—

"ground of his religion or caste or the" (11)

(ii) Page 6,—

for line 22, *substitute*—

"on ground of his religion or caste by a" (12)

(iii) Page 6,—

after line 26, *insert*—

"(b) the provisos to Clause (5) shaul be omitted." (14)

Sir, these amendments of mine as also No. 14 are more or less similar to the amendments already moved by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, namely, amendments Nos. 21, 22 and 23. Many of the hon. speakers have emphasised these points and I would like to make only a few observations.

Amendment No. 14 is for the deletion of the proviso to sub-section (5)

of section 123 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. Sub-section (5) reads as follows:

> "The hiring or procuring, whether on payment or otherwise, of any vehicle or vessel by a candidate or his agent or by any other person with the consent of a candidate or his election agent, for the conveyance of any elector (other than the candidate himself, the members of his family or his agent) to or from any polling station provided under section 25 or a place fixed under sub-section (1) of section 29 for the poll:"

Then there is the proviso.

> "Provided that the hiring of a vehicle or vessel by an elector or by several electors at their joint costs for the purpose of conveying him or them to and from any such polling station or places fixed for the poll shall not be deemed to be a corrupt practice under this clause if the vehicle or vessel so hired is a vehicle or vessel not propelled by mechanical power:
>
> Provided further that the use of any public transport vehicle or vessel or any tramcar or railway carriage by any elector at his own cost for the purpose of going to or coming from any such polling station or place fixed for the poll shall not be deemed to be a corrupt practice under this clause."

I want the deletion of these two provisos for obvious reasons.

In the first case it will not prevent them from using vehicles not propelled by mechanical power. It is very difficult to find out whether the money has been raised by the electors or whether the vehicles have been provided by the candidate himself because in every case they can say that these vehicles were hired by the electors themselves.

The second proviso is much wider. It provides for any kind of conveyance provided the money for that has been paid or the arrangement has been made by the electors themselves. Because this is likely to lead to a lot of mischief I am moving this amendment. In the dissenting note of Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, this point has already been emphasised.

Regarding amendments Nos. 11, 12 and 13, I would like to submit that in the original Act, section 123, sub-section (3) reads as follows:

> "The systematic appeal by a candidate or his agent or by any other person.....to vote or refrain from voting on grounds of caste, race, community or religion or the use of, or appeal to, religious symbols.....national symbols, such as the national flag or the national emblem, for the furtherance of the prospects of that candidate's election."

This sub-section, that is section 123(3) itself, is explanatory and what the new clause, namely, clause 23 provides is that it merely includes the word 'language' and also adds the following words:

> "or for prejudicially affecting the election of any candidate."

Merely adding the words "or for prejudicially affecting the election of any candidate" is not going to improve matters. The material change that has really been made is the inclusion of the word 'language'. That is why several hon. Members have addressed themselves to this question of language. I do not want to repeat the arguments. I made it very clear on the previous occasion also how when there is a language controversy or where people are very fond of that particular language any expression of opinion may lead to the detriment of another language. In that way this will come under the mischief of corrupt practices.

[Shri Tangamani]

Another question may be there. We are extending this to language. Although the hon. Minister said that his language is his mother tongue and that will give him some protection, I am afraid that the mischief may be extended in areas where the language controversy is still there. Actually, although it is provided that certain languages are included as national languages, there may be a case for other languages being included, like Sindhi for example. In advocating Sindhi people may say certain things about other languages which have already been included as not being up to the mark. It may, in a way, really come as criticism of that language.

Another point will be the question of Urdu. I can well understand how people may come forward and say that Urdu has been more or less suppressed and those who were speaking Urdu are now forced to adopt the Devanagari script. This may be attached to that candidate or that particular group which is favourable to the Urdu language. Languages like Urdu, Sindhi, Bengali and Tamil are the languages which are likely to come under the mischief of these corrupt practices. That is why the inclusion of this particular word 'language' is pregnant with mischief and I submit that it should be deleted.

There has been another safety clause to which many hon. Members have referred. The minorities or people of the Scheduled Castes and those who are very backward and people of the Hill Tribes also must be in a position to ventilate their grievances and attack the policy of the Government for the way they have been negleced. That is why I submit that the amendment of Shrimati Renu Chakravartty or this amendment of mine or anyone of those amendments dealing with 'language' may be accepted.

Shri B. Das Gupta *rose*—

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: Shri Nath Pai. Every hon. Member will get a chance, but one after the other.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to second the amendment moved by Shri Bharucha. At the very outset I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Law Minister to the very cogent and reasoned plea that was made to the House, particularly addressed to the Treasury Benches, by my hon. friend, Shri Mahavir Tyagi. Only it will be setting a very high precedent for our Parliamentary democracy if Government tried to view at submissions made by the Opposition not from the point of view of prestige but judging them purely on their merit.

This amendment is trying to bring to the Government's notice a mischief which, if allowed to remain in the amendment as proposed by the Government, will not only be harming some Opposition Members but it may do incalculated harm to all of us. The mischief which this Bill will be doing is almost unlimited. Anybody can bring litigation against anybody and we can almost think of a day when all the next 501 MPs will be facing some kind of a suit in some court.

I am afraid, it must not be allowed to be said of you what Burke said of his Government, namely, that reason was exhausted but obstinacy was not won. During the consideration of the amendment to the Penal Code we tried to raise the same plea and appealed to the Government that nothing will be lost, heavens will not be crashing, India's security will not be threatened if we extend the time for consideration and come before the House and the country with a more exhaustive and comprehensive Bill in which the best talent of the country will have given us the benefit of its advice and counsel as to how to deal with these fissiparous tendencies. Once again, within two days, the same provision is being made as if we have been talking to empty halls and we were not confronting the wise, intelligent

leaders of the Government. They have not produced a single reasonable and cogent argument as to what is the propriety of incorporating this thing.

May I point out the mischief that will be done? Though I never like to make any personal references, last year on this issue, I was put in a prison for more than three months. I was a member of the Karnatak Provincial Congress committee as a boy and I have the highest regard for those colleagues of mine with whom I grew as a school boy, as a college student. It will be farthest from my mind to try to create any feeling of animosity or bitterness. Language is not so superficial as some of the leaders of the Government are trying to make out. An artist tries to express himself through some medium. To an average man, the only medium is language. It, therefore, becomes a vital part for him. The superficial attitude which we see very often propounded from those Benches is a clue for the failure to solve the issue. May I plead with the Law Minister that failure to show statesmanship cannot be made good by resort to statute? What is being done today is to try to cover that failure by arming themselves. I think it may be a short-cut, very tempting to the politician. But, in the long run, do we succeed in eradicating the causes of this?

Here is a question to my mind. I very much beg of my colleagues from Mysore not to misunderstand me. There is the question, as you are aware, Sir, of settling the border issue between Mysore and Maharashtra. Invariably, the issue will be coming. Not because anybody wants to generate feelings of enmity between one people and another. Nothing will be farther from it. After all, what does democracy mean? It will be meaning or it should mean, in any case, expression of the will of the people. In this area, as you, Mr. Chairman, are aware, through every conceivable means, medium, criterion, available to the people, they have given their verdict that they would like to be incorporated in the State of Maharashtra. I know this is not the forum for advocating any parochial causes. We should basically concentrate in this House on issues of national importance. What will be wrong if these people, to whom you are denying their right very nearly for 10 years, raise this issue till you give them justice? The Belgaum Municipal Corporation raises this issue and passes Resolution after Resolution, on 11 occasions by a vote of 38 out of 46. Shall we send all these 38 City fathers to jail? Within the purview of this law, they can be made offenders.

Chr. Ranbir Singh: In the elections.

Shri Nath Pai: Yes; there will be election there. Ch. Ranbir Singh thinks that he is serving his party by interrupting. I like interruptions provided they are relevant.

Earlier, I drew your attention to a provision identical with this which we incorporated in the criminal law. This is a continuation. There will be litigation. All the 36 can be made the subject of litigation. What shall we gain? Six M. L. As were elected. Let us apply our mind to this kind of thing. They have been elected on the single issue which they raised. They did not raise anything else. They were elected with a preponderance of votes, with a tremendous majority, on the single issue that the whole area represented by these Members of the Mysore Assembly should be incorporated in the State of Maharashtra. Once again, the issue has not been solved in spite of the fact that a committee of four has been appointed. That Committee has failed. Why has it failed? We have a Congress Government in Maharashtra. We have a Congress Government in Mysore. Why does not the Centre give leadership, try to bring them together and solve this? This failure is sought to be made good by punishing those who will have the democratic instinct, urge, compulsion to give expression to the disappointment, furstration of

[Shri Nath Pai]

these people. Is this fair? Is this correct? Is this right?

We may pass this law on the strength of the majority. I am appealing to him that he, a student of jurisprudence, and an eminent jurist, should not bring a party mind to such issues but to look at what we are trying to correct by this kind of thing. Any way, this kind of incorporation in the election law of our country is a slander on the people as a whole. It means that there is a necessity. Nobody tries to inculcate hatred among the people. Hatred becomes possible because there is cause for hatred. This is failure to solve the issue in a statesmanlike way, in a wise way, to bring broad vision, generosity, sympathy, understanding, appreciation to those who are feeling hurt, who are suffering under a feeling of being hurt. Why not try to solve this question in the proper way, rather than to penalise those who will try to bring the attention of the society, of the nation, of Parliament to this issue? I should like therefore, to strongly oppose this, because, the remedy sought will be worse than the disease. The remedy, normally, should go some way at least for mitigating the illness, disease, malady. If we allow this particular remedy, I am afraid, this will be worse. I am very happy, therefore, to hear the cogent plea coming from some Members on the Congress Benches. Even at this late stage, let the Law Minister, who was quoted as saying—I hope he was wrong; I think he was wrong—about Assam, that if the issue is not solved,—I think a very inauspicious reference was made to something like a civil war. How did a man with so much restraint—he is the embodiment of restraint—feel compelled to make such a reference? I do not know if these were his words; something like that, I think, must have escaped his lips. If that could happen to the Law Minister of India, what of ordinary mortals who deeply feel on this issue and want to express? There will be the long stick of this law to browbeat.

There are several other aspects. I know I must abide by your ruling. Once again, I plead with him, let us not allow ourselves to be tempted to make good by law, by punitive law, by adding punitive provisions to the statute book what we have failed to provide through our wisdom and statesmanship.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Mr. Chairman, I would, first and foremost, like to say one or two things over the issues that have been raised. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has raised this question of propaganda in religious places. But, one forgets the fact that propaganda in a religious place is very different from propagating anything that you want to propagate outside a religious place. Because, after all, I do not think anybody goes to have an election meeting inside a Mosque, inside a Church or inside a Mandir. It is only after you come out from there that you do have any kind of a meeting. The name of the Chief Minister of West Bengal was brought in. I would like to say this. The Chief Minister of West Bengal, when appealing for the last general elections was appealing after he had been the Chief Minister of West Bengal. He was the Chief Minister of all minority communities and the majority communities. If he went to the Nakoda Mosque, met the people there and put his point of view, I do not think there is anything wrong that has been done.

Shri A. K. Sen: The Election Tribunal has found that the allegation that he was appealing for their vote was not substantiated.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Pictures in newspaper is not evidence before a tribunal.

Shri A. K. Sen: This story was rejected.

Shrimati Ila Pal Choudhuri: I do not think he appealed that they should vote for him. He put forward the Congress point of view.

I would also like to contradict Shrimati Renu Chakravartty when she said that the ruling party has done propaganda in the border areas, where she has her consituency and I also have mine. It would imply that the minority community there are told that unless they vote with the Congress, they can go to Pakistan or some such thing. She said something like that; I am not giving the exact words; but that was implied. This, I think, is preposterous. I, as a Congress candidate, have never gone to the minority community and said anythig to this effect. They never needed going to. I come from the border district myself. The minority community do not need to be approched that way. They are with India. Nor is there any such propaganda and bringing of the Prime Minister's name into it as the C.P.I. has done. They have said, "By keeping the Kashmir issue alive, the Prime Minister is trying to terrorise the minorities" Sir, The minorities in India know who has their good at heart. They will always deal with the Congress and the party that has protected them and has their good at heart. It does not mean that we have to propagate this to them. we do not have to propagate to them. We have to counter, on the other hand, one thing that the Communist party go and put in their vicious propaganda that 'the Congress will not protect you, you better see what is going to happen to you after the next election!" The Congress is there to protect every shade of opinion and every kind of minority. It stands by it. If there are backward classes and we suffer from the backwardness of those classes it is not the ruling party that is to be blamed for it. It is a legacy of India which the ruling party, if it happens to be in those Benches, is trying to correct. I would certainly contradict all this vicious propaganda that is being indulged in, in this House in the name of the ruling party. I would certainly say that if we have propaganda outside these places of workship.....

Shri Tangamani: On a point of order. Is it proper on the part of the hon. Member to say that what another hon. Member says is vicious propaganda?

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it a point of order?

Mr. Chairman: A point of order has been raised. I think that the words used are not unparliamentary.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I also do not think so. Tank you, Sir.

Shri A. K. Sen: Especially when two ladies are battling.

15 hrs.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I would also like to bring to the notice of the House another point, and that is a cogent point namely that after all, we have to look to the election expenses. We cannot go into religious places and have propaganda; that is true. After all, there are only religious meetings taking place inside a mosque or a *mandir* or a church, and after the prayer is over, people come out; then, it is no longer a religious meeting. We can always have a meeting outside, and we often do that. I do not see what harm there can be in that. Shrimati Renu Charkavartty wanted to know what a religious gathering was. We have *melas*, for instance, where people gather in thousands and lakhs; for instance, there is the Janmashtami *mela* in Nadia. After the *mela* is over, in the evening, if any candidate takes the opportunity to address the people that he finds there, I do not see how he is doing anything wrong, and I do not think that that should be barred.

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

At the same time, I would plead earnestly regarding one thing, for, I have my own amendment in this regard, namely that the word 'language' should be deleted. Language is a thing which you cannot really have in this section. When you speak, you are using language only. Therefore, whatever it is, language forms a vital part of our expression, and language will form a part of political propaganda, whether it is there in the Bill or not; we shall be harassed beyond words, if this word is there in this provision. We shall have to answer some of the Opposition propaganda in this connection; according to the temper of the Leaders of the Opposition, we see that they are proposing to go to any length and bring up this language question. So, if we have to answer them, then we shall also have to bring up the question of language. Therefore, I have got an amendment in this regard. Actually, it is not my amendment only; it stands in the names of Shri N. R. Ghosh, Shri C. K. Bhattacharya and Shri A. C. Guha, and I also support that amendment. It seeks to omit the word 'language' in line 31 at page 6 of the Bill. I think that this will solve many of the troubles that we are facing now.

I would also plead that if the documents are to be supplied immediately, it would be a very difficult thing to do. So, let the word 'immediately' be substituted by the words 'within a reasonable time'.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The hon. Member is speaking on the wrong clause now.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I want to put forward that viewpoint when we come to that clause. But in case I do not get a chance, I would like to put it forward right now.

So far as this clause is concerned, I would submit that the word 'language' should be deleted, and the amendment in this regard should be accepted, because otherwise it will lead to untold harm, and it will not serve the object that we are trying to serve through this Bill, which in its spirit is laudable, but which may run into difficulties if we retain some of the clauses that it embodies as they are.

Shri Hynniewta: I thank you very much for having given me a chance to speak on this question which I consider to be the most fundamental question for the existence of the minorities and particularly the linguistic minorities in India.

The ruling party—take, for example, in the State of Assam—need not say anything that may generate feelings of hatred or enmity. They can simply go silently about with their executive orders. For example, at present, a circular has been issued by the State Government to the effect that no schools in the State should be named after a particular community or a particular language spoken in the State. The effect of that circular will be that I, being a Khasi, can no more name my school a Khasi school, or somebody else, being a Bengali, can no more name a school after his language or his community. We shall have to fight against such policies which are aimed at destroying our identity, which are aimed at destroying our language.

With one breath, the rulers in the State of Assam are saying 'We want to protect your language, we want to give you the right of existence,', but with another, through their administrative and executive policies, they are saying quite the opposite.

You will be surprised to know how a resolution of this kind can be passed in a building of the State Government of Assam. I shall read out the resolution, as reported in the press. It reads thus:

> "The last resolution stressed that if a group of people living in Assam do not like to learn the language and oppose the proposal for making Assamese the State language, the area where such a group of people live should be excluded from the political map of India and its boundaries refixed.".

Shri N. B. Maiti: Is this from a publication by the State Government?

Shri Hynniewta: This is a report of the resolution passed at a Government building, the State Central Library Hall.

Shri Tyagi: Who was the person who passed this?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Any bloody fool might have passed it.

Shri Hynniewta: Who passed it does not matter. The point is whether such a policy resolution should be passed in a building belonging to the State Government. And yet those people are never punished. They will never be punished because they have the State Government to protect them. But if I go to the electorate and say 'Vote for me, because I shall fight for the protection of our identity as tribes, and our language and our culture', then I come within the mischief of this provision.

I do not know how far this Bill will be in keeping with the spirit of the Constitution. I am not a legal expert, and, therefore, I do not know whether a court of law will decide that such laws are in keeping with both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution. Article 29 of the Constitution says:

> "Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.".

If I cannot go before the electorate and say 'Vote for me, because I shall fight for the conservation of my language, the Khasi language, the Mizo language or whatever it is', how can I take advantage of this right given to me as a member of the minority community, under article 29 of the Constitution of India?

I would, therefore, humbly appeal to the Law Minister, who, I know, has got the interests of the Bengali in his heart, the interests of the tribal community in his heart....

Shri A. K. Sen: Of all minorities.

Shri Hynniewta: ....of all the minorities in his heart, to agree to the deletion of the word 'language'. This appeal has not come only from me. It has come from a fair cross-section of this House and all parties in it.

As a matter of fact, I am very happy to see that many Members of this House have not taken a narrow political outlook on this question. Champions of minorities' rights from all parties have reasoned in this House on this point. I am happy that Shri Tyagi, Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri and some hon. Members in the Opposition have made a fervent appeal to the Law Minister to accept this amendment to delete the word 'language' from this clause. If I am not free to fight out this issue of language in an election, where shall I fight it? Shrimati Renu Chakravartty said that after this the only place where we could fight out this issue would be the streets. I will go farther than that and say that it will have to be fought also in the jungles, as the Nagas are doing today. What is the cause of the Naga trouble? What is the reason for all the violent activity of the Naga hostiles? Do not think that Phizo is such a great criminal that he is prepared to sacrifice even his wife and children. His wife and children are living separately from him. He had sacrificed everything because he sincerely felt that the very existence of the Naga people was in danger. He might have been wrong. But that was his sincere conviction. This trouble was caused by the Assam Government. A free hand was given to that Government by the Central Government, and it was they who caused this conflict in the Naga Hills.

Sometime back, the Nagas sent a goodwill delegation which went round the State of Assam pleading for the acceptance of the demand. I was never

[Shri Hynniewta]

a supporter of this demand. But at that time, the 'Naga independence' leaders were never thinking in terms of the adoption of violent means. But the State Government must have said to themselves at that time: 'No. We should not give these people the right to make this demand; otherwise they will become very bold. Let us 'teach them a little lesson. Then they will be silent for ever'. You have seen the disaster that has followed such a narrow outlook on the part of the State Government of Assam.

You cannot prevent the current of a river from flowing. You can construct a dam, but you cannot prevent the river from flowing. You can contain it for some time, but the river will have its own sway. If it cannot sweep away the dam, it will circumvent it by flowing either underneath or above it. But the current will flow. A certain authority has described language this way:

> "Language is a solemn thing; it grows out of life, out of its agonies, its ecstacies, its wants and its weariness. Every language is a temple in which the soul of those who speak it is enshrined".

Mr. Chairman: I expected the hon. Member not to exceed five minutes. But he has already taken ten minutes.

Shri Hynniewta: You have been very kind. I shall take only one or two minutes more.

If you study the life of a person, you will find that as a child he will think first of himself, then of his immediate circle of relatives and after that of his community, his village, his State and his country. You take a child and put him in a jungle or do not teach him to speak. You can prevent him from speaking, but you cannot prevent him from giving vent to his feelings and emotions. In the same way, by preventing me from speaking in defence of my language, you cannot obliterate the love that I have for my language in my heart.

In conclusion, I make this appeal. Let us allow all the linguistic streams and rivers to flow into the broad ocean of Indian nationhood. Do not say to them, 'Be first the river Bengali, be first the river Assamese, be first the river Hindi, and then you can flow into the ocean of Indian nationhood'. Although they may be small streams, they can separately be part of the ocean. Let them, therefore, flow freely into it. You cannot also reverse the process. If a watershed or line separating two rivers is very big, no amount of human labour spent to join the two will ever be successful and any attempt to do so will be a Himalayan blunder.

Shri A. K. Sen: I did not think I would rise to reply to the discussion relating to clause 23 again as the discussion on the Motion for consideration centred mainly on clauses 23 and 24, and I had taken infinite pains to explain the purpose and design of these two clauses.

I am pained to hear Shri Hynniewta giving expression to an apprehension, which to me seems entirely baseless. That apprehension is to the effect that clause 23 will deprive him of his right to propagate his language or preserve his language, which cannot be taken away from him as he himself has quoted the relevant article of the Constitution. If that right is taken away by the Bill, it will be struck down as contravening article 19 and the section will not be given effect to by any court. Fortunately, this country is still governed by the rule of law and the courts of law have the last say in these matters.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: In an electoral law, the question of contravention of fundamental rights is irrelevant, as held by the Supreme Court. What the Supreme Court has held is that a man is free to keep out of the election, if he does not like the law; it is not a hindrance to the exercise of his fundamental right.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is a different matter. With due respect to the hon.

Member, he has not really appreciated the *rationale* of the Supreme Court's decision. With regard to election matters, Parliament is free to enact such legislation as it thinks best and Chapter III does not come in. That is the decision of the Supreme Court. But in the guise of framing an electoral law, no fundamental right of the citizen can be taken away. That is what I am saying. The right to preserve one's language cannot be taken away by an election law. That is as clear as daylight.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: You cannot make it an election issue.

Shri A. K. Sen: You cannot make it an election issue if you say, 'Do not vote for him. He is a Bengali' or 'Do not vote for him. He is a Khasi'. I made it unequivocally clear that it is the purpose and design of this House and of the country to ensure that. No man shall appeal only because he speaks a particular language and should get voted for that reason; or no man shall appeal against a particular person to the electorate solely because that opponent of his speaks a particular language.

Shri Tyagi: If it is made an election issue, if language is made an election issue in the Punjab for instance, do you think that would be permissible under law?

Shri A. K. Sen: Election issue is a different matter. It is a question if Punjabi Suba is an election issue. We are not concerned with that now. I know that there are many persons eager now to support the Punjabi Suba,—that is a different matter—whether they are Sikhs or not, whether they ever had any connection with the Punjab or not.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: They can do so.

Shri A. K. Sen: They are entitled to do so. The Constitution gives them the right to do so. But we are on a very narrow point, whether we shall extend the right to a person, to a voter, to say: vote for me because I speak Hindi, I speak Gharwali, or I speak Nepali or I speak Khasi; or in the alternative, do not vote for my opponent because he is a man who speaks this particular language, his own language. It is on that sole narrow point that the prohibition is sought to be made.

I know that in the guise of raising many political issues, language has been distorted. To quote the poetic expressions of Shri Hynniewta—he spoke in beautiful language—the purpose and function of language is to give expression to the mute or what is inside him, and possibly also to do, through his words, what the painter does with his brush on the canvas, or the sculptor does with his chisel on a piece of stone. But we are not here on the aesthetics of language or the philosophy of language; nor are we here to debate the fundamental rights of a citizen to preserve his own language and culture. Fortunately; that is guaranteed to every man and woman in this country as it not elsewhere. Those who raise their voice of protest against the ruling party forget that this great right has been, for the first time, given by the ruling party which was responsible for framing the Constitution.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Not the ruling party alone.

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes, Sir.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: No, no.

Shri A. K. Sen: If the ruling party opposed it, there would have been no chance of having it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Let me tell him that the Constituent Assembly did not comprise of the ruling party alone; there were other people also.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: There were only 13 Members in the Constituent Assembly from the Opposition.

Shri A. K. Sen: I know that it has now become almost the universal fashion to lay everything that is vicious inside our body politic against the Leader of the House, whose heart bleeds for the minorities, if I may say so. I have lived near the Prime Minister for quite some time, and when I hear people raising the voice of protest against the Prime Minister as if he is the murderer of minority rights, I feel so shocked, and I wonder sometimes whether there is sincerity behind such assertions, or whether it is merely a political manoeuvre. He may be right or he may be wrong, but in certain matters he voices the expression and the vital feelings of the entire nation, and by trying to pull him down, we shall never progress anywhere. For, after all, he has given a certain purpose, a certain design and certain impartiality to our political thinking which possibly for many, many years to come none else would be able to give us. Let us hope we have others to follow him. So, when I find that his policies and his intentions are made suspect, I feel really shocked, because I know how untrue they are.

When the hon. Member appealed to me to rise above party alignments and speak in tune with the rest of the House for the vindication of minority rights, his appeal really was made not to me, because I am a small man, but was meant to be conveyed to the Prime Minister, I take it.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Future Prime Minister!

Shri A. K. Sen: And if I may tell him, that appeal is unnecessary, because in these matters I think it will be conceded by the House that so far as backward classes are concerned, so far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned, so far as the economically backward communities are concerned, so far as minorities are concerned—and of all minorities, the hill people—there has been never such consideration given to their problems as after the Constitution by a Government freely elected by the people. For the last 200 years the Britishers ruled this country. We knew what the plight of these backward communities was under their rule, and what it has been during the last 12 years. For that the House, the entire House, itself must take credit, because the House itself is responsible, as the free Parliament of the country, for formulating certain policies whose only aim is to lift the communities which have been oppressed and suppresed for the last 200 years.

What is there therefore to say except just raising a red herring across the entire political context, as if to say that this Government, that this Parliament, are completely oblivious of the true and genunine aspirations of the tribal people? And I do not consider the Khasis or other hill people as backward people. In fact, as the Prime Minister also said once, they are more advanced in many ways than ourselves. That is a different matter.

Shri Hynniewta: But they are very backward in many ways.

Shri A. K. Sen: There are many Bengalis who are backward. All Bengalis are not like this. Let us not forget that there are backward classes, thanks to the rule of colonialism for 200 years, everywhere in this country. Let us not forget that education is still unknown in many places even in advanced States like Bombay or West Bengal. So, let us not think that it is only those who live in the hills or in certain far-off areas who are the sufferers. The problem of food, of education, of health, is universal all over the country.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): May I say something?

Shri A. K. Sen: We are not divided by Chinese walls in these matters.

Therefore, as I said, such appeals, if I may say so, rightly for a good cause, are unnecessary, because this Parliament has not only expressed itself on this, but is trully pledged for all time to come to the upliftment of all those whom we regard today as economically backward. And this Parliament is also the guardian of the fundamental rights of the people, pledged to uphold the right of any one here or outside to speak for his language, or for the preservation of his own culture. Who is going to take away all that right?

As I said, it is really a mistake to cloud the real issue, to forget how language has been perverted in order to serve purposes which are completely alien to language. Don't we know how in the name of language Sanskrit books have been burnt in certain parts of the country. Don't we know how in the name of preservation of Tamil, Hindi books have been thrown into the dust? Is it really preservation of Tamil language; or can Tamil language prosper only at the cost of burning Sanskrit books? Or, Assamese must prosper at the cost of closing down Bengali schools? Let us not get away from this fact. This Parliament must squarely and truly face this problem of the linguistic hostility that divides our country and possibly seeks to disrupt the very integrity of this country.

Shri Tangamani: May I make a correction? Although I have not referred to it, I may say that at no time was a Sanskrit book burnt? There were certain stories in Tamil which were burnt. I do not think any party ever burnt a Sanskrit book.

An Hon. Member: The Ramayana was burnt.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am very glad to hear that, because I thought.....

Shri Tangamani: Ramayana in Tamil.

Shri A. K. Sen: It makes it worse I should imagine.

Shri Tangamani: There is animosity towards a particular story. I do not think any group in the South has animosity towards a language.

Shri A. K. Sen: Some people have come to think that one language in India must prosper only at the cost of the other language, or cannot prosper without the destruction of the others, forgetting that most of the languages have either sprung from Sanskrit or are largely influenced by Sanskrit traditions. Linguistically and culturally this country has always been one, though languages were different. As I have said so many times, no one in the ancient past—though politically we were divided—travelling from the North of India to the South to the ancient places of pilgrimages ever felt he was in a foreign country, though possibly the language of the common man there was different. And similarly, when a southerner came to Banaras or Mathura or Brindaban or Amarnath, never did he feel a stranger. How else, then, can we explain the presence of Nambudri Brahmins in the temples of Amarnath, Kedarnath and Badrinath? Therefore, let us not be assorbed in these irrelevant issues.

Shri Tangamani: Adi Sankaracharya was a Namboodri.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is what I am saying; and you will find a Namboodri Brahmin performing pujas in Amarnath and other places. This is a different matter.

But the problem is, are we going to allow a man to go to the electorate and ask for votes because he happens to speak a particular language or ask the electorate to refrain from voting for a particular person merely on the ground of his speaking a particular language or following a particular religion and so on? If not, we have to support this. The preservation of the minority's rights

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and so on is a different and a wider question.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): May I seek a clarification from the Law Minister? The language of the sub-clause is:

> "The promotion of, or attempt to promote, feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of the citizens of India on grounds of religion, race, caste, community, or language" etc.

That makes the scope of this clause very narrow. Only an attempt to promote hatred on the basis of religion or race is made an offence. Let us assume it is made an election issue. If I go to the electorate and say, 'those who love the Bengali language will vote for me or for a particular party', will that be permissible? I am not preaching hatred or creating enmity. I am only preaching the love of the language and I appeal on that ground.

Shri A. K. Sen: The example is very clear to me. If you say, you have formed a party of only people speaking the Bengali language as opposed to others who do not speak that language and go to a particular area where Bengali is spoken, that will only succeed where Bengali is the spoken language. Of course, you are really asking people to vote for a particular person who is speaking a particular language as opposed to others who are speaking any other language. But, if you say that Bengali language in this area is being suppressed or the schools are being closed, as Shri Hynniewta was saying, because they bore a particular name, then, you are speaking not only to fight in an election but you are also really seeking to protect your fundamental rights, to perserve your own language and culture. That is a different matter.

But, if you say, 'I am a Bengali, you are all Bengalis, vote for me', or 'I am an Assamese and so vote for me because you are Assamese speaking men', I think, the entire House will deplore that as a hopeless form of election propaganda. And, no progressive party will run an election on that line. Similarly, on the ground of religion. In the olden days, what speeches we used to hear in Muslim League gatherings! They were purely appeals on the ground of religion. So, the issue is too narrow and not a wide issue in which the life and death of minorities are involved as Shri Hynniewta sought to make out. It is not at all in question. Therefore, it is not a question of merely inserting a word. By inserting these, the matter is made perfectly clear. There is no doubt now as to what sort of corrupt practice we are really aiming at.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I ask one question of the hon. Minister? What is the meaning and real object of reproducing this section 123 (3A) from the Indian Penal Code? You virtually reproduce the amendment you have made in the Indian Penal Code. You want to make quite sure of the offence.

Shri A. K. Sen: Section 123 (3A) is a corrupt practice which will vitiate an election. That has nothing to do with the amendment that has been in the Penal Code. That is to create an offence against people who try to create enmity between different classes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Minister has not replied this very important question as to why they are opposed to banning places of religious worship for being used for electoral propaganda. That is a very important point.

An Hon. Member: He is finding it inconvenient.

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not think it is necessary. It is nowhere doubted that all of us are opposed to the use of places of religious worship for election propaganda or for holding election meetings.

In fact, the House will recall that we are seeking to introduce certain new provisions in the Indian Penal Code and also in the Representation of the People Act for the first time and we want to see how far, given a fair trial and properly enforced, this will not tackle the problem fairly successfully. The problem is to make a law; and the other and more important problem is to see that the law is really enforced.

It is true that in many places today, very near our Lok Saba itself, places of religious worship are used entirely for political purposes sometimes; so much so that even a fast for a political purpose, namely, for creating a particular Suba, is undertaken inside the best temple of a particular community.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What happened in Kerala? The same thing.

Shri A. K. Sen: If it is so, it is equally pernicious.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): In Kerala no religious institution was used for a political purpose or for any political activity.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is a different matter. The hon. Member seems to be more affected by Kerala than by what is happening in the Golden Temple.

Shri Tyagi: If holding election meetings are said to be corrupt practices, they won't hold such meetings. Therefore, there is no question of enforcement because the candidates will always see that there is no cause given for election petitions.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is the only enforcement.

Shri Maniyangadan: The hon. lady Members was saying that Pope's Encyclical is read in churches. I do not think any law can prevent this. That is not election propaganda.

Shri A. K. Sen: Whether it is done inside a place of religious worship or outside it, it comes within the mischief of the section because whoever appeals in the name of religion and so on will be committing a corrupt practice. We do not specify inside the temple or outside it. If he takes to activities that are within the mischief of this section he is committing a corrupt practice. We are doing it without being specific about places of religious worship.

Those who run Government run a risk. There are many today who are protesting against us for not using the word specifically. The moment we do it, people will not be wanting, here and outside, who will use it against Government by saying, 'Look, here, even your places of religious worship are not beyond the pale of governmental interference!' I am not saying that they will deter us if we knew that by specifically mentioning these words we will go any further.

My own impression is that the section is wide enough to bring within its scope all sorts of activities, whether inside the temple or outside, which are done for the purpose of influencing elections on the ground of religion.

This is connected with the other amendment which will come in the other section in which the question of places of religious worship is sought to be brought. Let us be quite frank. As I said, many things are being done inside places of religious worship. As the Home Minister said the other day, could we always send our police forces and arrest those people and prosecute them?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is not the question here. (*Interrutions*).

Shri A. K. Sen: The name of the Chief Minister of West Bengal was introduced and an election petition was presented. I state this because this was mentioned, without men-

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mentioning, at the same time, that the Election Tribunal, after hearing the evidence, rejected that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Because that clause was not there.

Shri A.K. Sen: The Election Tribunal disbelieved that story that Dr. Roy had used the Imam of Nagodha Mosque to appeal in the name of religion to vote. The allegation was that the Imam said, 'If you do not vote for the Congress, you will go to *Jahannum*.' That was the petition. *Jahannum* means hell.

Shri Tyagi: I hope I can quote your speech here in elections.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is in the election petition itself; that the Imam of Nagodha Mosque, with Dr. Roy next to him, told his hearers who had gathered on that occasion that if they did not vote as true followers of Islam for the Congress, then, they will go to Jahannum. The word is 'Jahannum.'

In the petition, it is written *jahallum*..... (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He is using the Bengali form.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is the allegagation and that particular allegation was disbelieved. Therefore, I am sorry that the allegation is brought forward on the floor of the House after it was rejected by the tribunal, to be repeated here as if some such thing had in fact happened. Whoever does it, whether he is a Chief Minister or anybody else, in our own view, does it very wrongly and we do not want any one to do it. In fact it is prohibited. After the amendment, we put in, when the word 'systematically' will be removed, one stray appeal on that ground will bring the candidate within the mischief of the corrupt practice. Therefore, I think those who have given that example should welcome the new amendment.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We want the amendment to clearly state it.

Mr. Chairman: A number of amendments have been moved. Shall I put all of them together?

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed (Jorhat): I want to say a few words.

Mr. Chairman: He has already replied to the debate. I am sorry.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Not on the clause but on a point of order. I want to draw your attention to the remarks made by the hon. Member, Mr. Hynniewta. He made some adverse comments on the Assam Government. I take strong exception to it. I protest and I request you to expunge those words from the proceedings of the House. I think it is beyond the scope or jurisdiction of power of this House to criticise the State Government.

Mr. Chairman: I have heard the point of order. The hon. lady Member would have done better had she raised the point when the hon. Member, Mr. Hynniewta was speaking.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed (Jorhat): Anyway, those words may be expunged.

Mr. Chairman: I do not agree with the point raised by the hon. lady Member and I rule that there is no point of order.

Now, shall I put all these amendments together?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No, Sir. 11, 19, 21 and 22 may be put separately and the rest together. Each one may be put separately.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 6,—

for line 13, *substitute*—

"ground of his religion or caste or the" (11)

The motion was negatived.

15.46 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 6, lines 13 and 14 *after* "or the use of" *insert*—

"places of religious worship or religious congregations for election propaganda." (19)

The Lok Sabha divided.

Shri N. B. Maiti: I voted for Noes, but it has been shown as abstention.

श्रीमती सत्यभामा देवी (नवादा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा मत बोर्ड पर अंकित नहीं हुआ है। मैं संशोधन के विरोध में हूं।

Mr. Speaker: So, I will add two more for Noes.

Division No. 6 **AYES** **15.50 hrs.**

Beck, Shri Ignace
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Braj Raj Singh, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.
Elias, Shri Muhammed
Gaikwad, Shri B.K.
Ganpat Sahai, Shri
Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Sadhan
Hynniewta, Shri
Kodiyan, Shri
Mullick, Shri B. C.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamoni
Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati
Rajendra Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri D.V.
Reddy, Shri Nagi
Sampath, Shri
Tangamani, Shri
Thakore, Shri M. B.
Warior, Shri

NOES

Abdul Latif, Shri
Abdu Salam, Shri
Achit Ram, Lala
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah
Ancy, Dr. M. S.
Ayyakannu, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Banerji, Shri P. B.
Barman, Shri
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri C. K.
Bidari, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Bist, Shri J.B. S.
Biswas, Shri Bholanath
Brahm Prakash, Ch.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chavda, Shri
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Damani, Shri
Dasappa, Shri
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dindod, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Eacharan, Shri V.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Ganapathy, Shri
Ghodasar, Shri Fatehsinh
Ghosh, Shri M. K.
Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami
Govind Das, Dr.
Hajarnavis, Shri
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Heda, Shri
Hukam Singh, Sardar
Jedhe, Shri G. K
Jena, Shri K. C.
Jinachandran, Shri
Jogendra Sen, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kamble, Dr.
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kesar Kumari, Shrimati
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali
Khna, Shri Shahnawaz
Khwaja, Shri Jamal
Kiledar, Shri R. S.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Krishnaswami, Dr.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Maiti, Shri N. B.
Majithia, Sardar
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malvia, Shri K. B.
Mandal, Dr. Pashupati
Maniyangadan, Shri
Manjula Devi, Shrimati
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri R. R.
Misra, Shri B. D.
Misra, Shri R. D.
Mohammed Imam, Shri
Mohideen, Shri Gulam
Morarka, Shri
Muniswamy, Shri N. R.
Murmu, Shri Paika
Muthukrishnan, Shri
Nadar, Shri Thanulingam
Nair, Shri C. K.
Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
Nallakoya, Shri
Nanjappa, Shri
Naraindin, Shri
Narasimhan, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Onkar Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Panna Lal, Shri
Parmar, Shri Deen Bandhu
Patel, Shri P. R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghubir Sahai, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Rameswamy, Shri K. S.
Ramaswamy, Shri P.
Ramaul, Shri S. N.

Ramdhani Das, Shri
Ranbir Singh, Ch.
Rane, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rungsung Suisa, Shri
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Sardar A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samantsinhar, Dr.
Sambandam, Shri
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Selku, Shri
Sen, Shri A.K.
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Pandit K.C.
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Shri C. Saran
Singh, Shri D.N.
Singh, Shri D. P.
Singh, Shri Ramesh Prasad
Sinha, Shri Jhulan
Sinha, Shri K. P.
Sinha, Shri Sarangdhara
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Somani, Shri
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sugandhi, Shri
Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Tiwari, Shri R.S.
Tyagi, Shri
Uike, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Varma, Shri B. B.
Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Vijaya Anand, Maharajkumar
Vyas, Shri R. C.
Wadiwa, Shri
Wodeyar, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result is as follows: Ayes 26; Noes 154.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I now take up amendment No. 21.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This is a very important amendment. We want the votes to be recorded. The proviso and the word "language" are both important, and fundamental.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 6, line 22, *omit* "or language" (21)

The Lok Sabha divided

Shri Amjad Ali: My vote has not been recorded. I am for Ayes.

Mr. Speaker: He was not in his seat.

Some Hon. Members: He is now in his seat.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; I allow it as a concession.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I am for Ayes. My vote has not ben recorded.

Shri Mulchand Dube: My vote has not been recorded. I am for Noes.

Division No. 7] **[15.54 hrs.**

AYES

Amjad Ali, Shri
Beck, Shri Ignace
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Braj Raj Singh, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Deo, Shri P.K.
Elias, Shri Muhammed
Gaikwad, Shri B. K.
Ganpat Sahai, Shri
Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo
Godsora, Shri S.C.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Sadhan
Hynniewta, Shri
Kodiyan, Shri
Krishnaswami, Dr.
Madhok, Shri Balraj
Majhi, Shri R. C.
Mohammed Imam, Shri
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamoni
Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati
Rajendra Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri D. V.
Reddy, Shri Nagi
Sampath, Shri
Tangamani, Shri
Thakore, Shri M. B
Warior, Shri

NOES

Abdul Latif, Shri
Abdul Salam, Shri
Achint Ram, Lala
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Babunath Singh, Shri
Barman, Shri
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Bassappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri C. K.
Bidari, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Biswas, Shri Bholanath
Brahm Prakash, Ch.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chavda, Shri
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Damani, Shri
Dasappa, Shri
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dindod, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Eacharan, Shri V.
Elayaperumal, Shri

Ganapathy, Shri
Ghodasar, Shri Fatehsinh
Ghosh, Shri M. K.
Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami
Govind Das, Dr.
Hajarnavis, Shri
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Heda, Shri
Hukam Singh, Sardar
Jedhe, Shri G. K.
Jena .Shri K. C.
Jinachandran, Shri
Jogendra Sen, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kamble, Dr.
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kesar Kumari, Shrimati
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khwaja, Shri Jamal
Kiledar, Shri R. S.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Maiti, Shri N. B.
Majithia, Sardar
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malvia, Shri K. B.
Mandal, Dr. Pashupati
Maniyangadan, Shri
Manjula Devi, Shrimati
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri R. R.
Misra, Shri B. D.
Misra, Shri R. D.
Mohideen, Shri Gulam
Morarka, Shri
Muniswamy, Shri N. R.
Murmu, Shri Paika
Muthukrishnan, Shri
Nadar, Shri Thanulingam
Nair, Shri C. K.
Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
Nallakoya, Shri
Nanjappa, Shri
Naraindin, Shri
Narasimhan, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Onkar Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Panna Lal, Shri
Parmar, Shri Deen Bandhu
Patel, Shri P. R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghubir Sahai, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.
Ramaswamy, Shri P.
Ramaul, Shri S. N.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Ranbir Singh, Ch.
Rane, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rungsung Suisa, Shri
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Sardar A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samantsinhar, Dr.
Sambandam, Shri
Sarma, Shri Ananta Tripathi
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Selku, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Pandit K. C.
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Shri C. Saran
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri D. P.
Singh, Shri Ramesh Prasad
Sinha, Shri Jhulan
Sinha, Shri K. P.
Sinha, Shri Sarangdhara
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Somani, Shri
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sugandhi, Shri
Sultan, Shrimati Maimoo...
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Tangamani, Shri
Tiwari, Shri R. S.
Tyagi, Shri
Uike, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Varma, Shri B. B.
Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Verma, Shri Ramji
Vijaya Anand, Maharajkumar
Vyas, Shri R. C.
Wadiwa, Shri
Wodeyar, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result is as follows: Ayes 31; Noes 153.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I now take up amendment No. 22.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It may also be put specifically.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; the question is:

Page 6, after line 26, *add*—

"Provided that no expression or grievances under which any caste or community or minority group may suffer, a or any criticism of practices based on caste or community resulting in social oppression will be regarded as an offence."(22)

The Lok Sabha divided.

Pandit M. B. Thakore (Patan): I am for Ayes. It has not been correctly recorded.

Mr. Speaker: That means *plus* I for Ayes.

Division No. 8] **AYES** **[15.56 hrs.**

Amjad Ali, Shri
Beck, Shri Ignace
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Braj Raj Singh, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.
Elias, Shri Muhammed
Gaikwad, Shri B. R.
Ganpat Sahai, Shri
Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Sadhan
Hynniewta, Shri
Kodiyan, Shri
Krishnaswami, Dr.
Majhi, Shri R. C.
Mohammed Imam, Shri
Mullick, Shri B. C.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamoni
Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati
Rajendra Singh, Shri
Ram Garib, Shri
Rao, Shri D. V.
Reddy, Shri Nagi
Sampath, Shri
Tangamani, Shri
Thakore, Shri M. B
Warior, Shri

NOES

Abdul Latif, Shri
Abdul Salam, Shri
Achint Ram, Lala
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Ayyakannu, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Banerji, Shri P. B.
Barman Shri
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri C. K.
Bidari, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Biswas, Shri Bholanath
Brahm Prakash, Ch.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chavda, Shri
Chettitar, Shri Ramanathan
Chuni Lal, Shri
Damani, Shri
Dasappa, Shri
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dindod, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Eacharan, Shri V.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Ganapathy, Shri
Ghodasar, Shri Fatehsinh
Ghosh, Shri M. K.
Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami
Govind Das, Dr.
Hajarnavis, Shri
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Heda, Shri
Hukam Singh, Sardar
Jedhe, Shri G. K.
Jena, Shri K. C.
Jinachandran, Shri
Jogendra Sen, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kamble, Dr.
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kesar Kumari, Shrimati
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali
Khan Shri Shahnawaz
Khwaja, Shri Jamal
Kiledar, Shri R. S.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Maiti, Shri N. B.
Majithia, Sardar
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malvia, Shri K. B.
Mandal, Dr. Pashupati
Maniyangadan, Shri
Manjula Devi, Shrimati
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri R. R.
Misra, Shri B. D.
Misra, Shri R. D.
Mohideen, Shri Gulam
Morarka, Shri
Muniswamy, Shri N. R.
Murmu, Shri Paika
Muthukrishnan, Shri
Nadar, Shri Thanulingam
Nair, Shri C. K.
Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
Nallakoya, Shri
Nanjappa, Shri
Naraindin, Shri
Narasimhan, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Onkar Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Panna Lal, Shri
Parmar, Shri Deen Bandhu
Patel, Shri P. R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghubir Sahai, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.
Ramaswamy, Shri P.
Ramaul, Shri S. N.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Ranbir Singh, Ch.
Rane, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rungsung Suisa, Shri
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Sardar A. S.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Samantsinhar, Dr.
Sambandam, Shri
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Selku, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shankaraiya, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Shri C. Saran
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh Shri, D. P.
Singh, Shri Ramesh Prasad
Sinha, Shri Jhulan
Sinha, Shri K.P.
Sinha, Shri Sarangdhara
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sanatak, Shri Nardeo
Somani, Shri
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sugandhi, Shri
Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
Sumat Prasad, Shri

Surya Prasad, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Tiwari, Shri R. S.
Tyagi, Shri
Uike, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Varma, Shri B. B.
Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Vijaya Anand, Maharajkumar
Vyas, Shri R. C.
Wadiwa, Shri
Wodeyar, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result is as follows: Ayes 31; Noes 153.

The motion was negatived.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: My amendment No. 33 may be put separately.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 6, *after* line 26, *insert*

"*Explanation.*—It does not amount to an offence within the meaning of this section to point out, without malicious intention and with an honest view to their removal, matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce, feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of the citizens of India." (33)

The Lok Sabha divided.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Mine is not working.

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy Minister of Railways has missed the train!

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It worked well twice. But this time, it did not. I am for Noes.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; that means plus 1 for Noes.

Division No. 9] **AYES** [15.59 hrs.

Amjad Ali, Shri
Beck, Shri Ignace
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Braj Raj Singh, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.
Elias, Shri Muhammed
Gaikwad, Shri B. K.
Ganpat Sahai, Shri
Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo
Godsora, Shri S. C.
Gupta, Shr Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Sadhan
Hynniewta, Shri
Kodiyan, Shri
Krishnaswami, Dr.
Madhok, Shri Balraj
Majhi, Shri R. C.
Mohammaed Imam, Shri
Mullick, Shri B. C.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamoni
Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati
Rajendra Singh, Shri
Ram Garib, Shri
Rao, Shri D. V.
Reddy, Shri Nagi
Sampath, Shri
Sugandhi, Shr
Tangamani, Shri
Thakore, Shri M. B.
Warior , Shri

NOES

Abdul Laif, Shri
Abdul Salam, Shri
Achint Ram, Lala
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Ayyakannu, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Banerji, Shri P. B.
Barman, Shri
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri C. K.
Bidari, Shri
Birbal Singh , Shri
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Biswas, Shri Bholanath
B rahm Prakash, Ch.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chavda, Shri
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Chuni Lal, Shri
anani, Sh
Dasappa, Shri
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dindod, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Eacharan, Shri V.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Ganapathy, Shri
Ghodasar, Shri Fatehsinh
Ghosh, Shri M. K.
Gounder,K.Periaswam
Govind Das, Dr.
Hajarnavis, Shri
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Heda, Shri
Hukam Singh, Sardar
Jedhe, Shri G. K.
Jena, Shri K. C.
Jinachandran, Shri
Jogendra Sen, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadr
Kamble, Dr.
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kesar Kumari, Shrimati
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khwaja, Shri Jamal
Kiledar, Shri R. S.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Maiti, Shri N. B.
Majithia, Sardar
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malvia, Shri K. B.
Mandal, Dr. Pashupati
Maniyangadan, Shri
Manjula Devi, Shrimati
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandr.
Mehta, Shri J. R.

Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri R. R.
Misra, Shri B. D.
Misra, Shri R. D.
Mohideen, Shri Gulam
Morarka, Shri
Muniswamy, Shri N. R.
Murmu, Shri Paika
Muthukrishnan, Shri
Nadar, Shri Thanulingam
Nair, Shri C. K.
Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
Nallakoya, Shri
Nanjappa, Shri
Naraindin, Shri
Narasimhan, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Onkar Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Panna Lal, Shri
Parmar, Shri Deen Bandhu
Patel, Shri P. R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.
Ramaswamy, Shri P.
Ramaul, Shri S. N.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Ranbir Singh, Ch.
Rane, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddy, Shri Ramakr shna
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rungsung Suisa, Shri
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Sardar A.S.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Samantsinhar, Dr.
Sambandam, Shri
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Selku, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shankar Deo, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Pandit K.C.
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Sidd.h, Shri
Singh, Shri C. Saran
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri D. P.
Singh, Shri Ramesh Prasad
Sinha, Shri Jhulan
Sinha, Shri K. P.
Sinha, Shri Sarangdhara
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Santak, Shri Nardeo
Somani, Shri
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Tiwari, Shri R. S.
Uike, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Varma, Shri B. B.
Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Vijaya Anand, Maharajkumar
Vyas, Shri R. C.
Wadiwa, Shri
Wodeyar, Shri

aghunath Singh, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result is as follows: Ayes 34; Noes 152.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put all the other amendments together.

All the other amendments were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 23 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 23 was added to the Bill.

Clause 24 and 25 were added to the Bill.

Clause 26—

(*Insertion of new section after section 127*).

Shri Tangamani: I move my amendment No. 15. I beg to move:

Page 7,—
omit lines 11 to 14.

16 hrs.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I move my amendments Nos. 34 and 36.

I beg to move:

(i) Page 7, *after* line 14, *insert*—

"Provided that such declaration shall not be necessary where the publisher is known to the printer and the publisher places with the printer an order signed by him and giving his full name and address." (34)

(ii) Page 7, line 33, *add* at the end

"or routine instructions to election agents or workers." (36)

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I move my amendment No. 26.

I beg to move:

Page 7, line 15—
for "immediately" *substitute* within a reasonable time." (26).

Shri A. K. Sen: We accept amendment No. 26.

Shri Tangamani: This is a new clause which is added, *viz.*, section 127A, restricting the printing of pamphlets, posters, etc. I can understand the eagerness of the Government to prevent unauthorised publications during the time of elections,

but in rural parts, to get hold of two persons to identify whosoever goes to the printer will be extremely difficult. I do not want the entire clause to be deleted, but I want the following portion to be deleted:

> "(a) unless a declaration as to the identity of the publisher thereof, signed by him and attested by two persons to whom he is personally known is delivered by him to the printer in duplicate."

I can understand a particular handbill being published and a copy thereof may be ordered to be posted to the chief election officer. Or, there may be some checks to show that a particular pamphelt or poster or leaflet that has been published is an authorised one. But if you are going to restrict this, I am afraid many posters and hand-bills which are published may be completely stifled.

16.05 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY *in the Chair*]

Particularly when we are approaching the elections, we will not be able to stop many leaflets and posters that are published. I can imagine certain organisations, individuals and groups which issue pamphlets supporting a particular candidate. What will be the position then? Anybody who goes for publishing a pamphlet has to go through all these rigours. It will not be easy. For instance, suddenly the people in a particular village may combine together and decide for certain reasons to support a particular candidate. It does not mean that the entire village is going to support him. But if such a leaflet is published, it will be penalised under this particular clause.

I can understand the restriction on the printers during normal times. But during the election time, there should not be so much of restriction, because it will be only penalising and stifling the activities of those who are going in for normal election activities. That is the purpose. That is why I want only sub-clause 2(a) to be deleted. If other parts of the clause are retained, I do not think there is much mischief in them.

Shri Tyagi: If a cyclostyled circular letter or pamphlet is sent, does that also come under the mischief of this clause?

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes.

Shri Tyagi: In case a letter is addressed by the candidate to the voters, like a postcard for instance?

Shri A. K. Sen: That will not come under this, because what is "printed" is explained in sub-section (3)(a):

> "(a) any process for multiplying copies of a document, other than copying it by hand, shall be deemed to be printing and the expression 'printer' shall be construed accordingly."

We have taken the same thing from the Indian Evidence Act.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Clause 26 deals with certain restrictions on printing of pamphlets and posters. One can understand the desirability of having such restrictions. As has been pointed out previously by other Members, the portion which refers to identity of the publisher being established by attestation of two persons may create hardship in remote areas. Therefore, I have put in amendment saying that:

> "Provided that such declaration shall not be necessary where the publisher is known to the printer and the publisher places with the printer an order signed by him and giving his full name and address."

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

After all, the purpose of the clause is that the publisher must be known. Otherwise, the printer will say, "I do not know who placed the order". So, if the printer takes the responsibility upon himself, there is absolutely no reason why two persons should attest it.

There is another point to which I would like the attention of the Law Minister to be discussed, *viz.*, the definition of election pamphlet or poster. The Select Committee has very wisely restricted the definition, excluding pamphlets which are usually distributed for announcing election meetings. That is a wise thing, because that removes from the scope of this clause a large number of hand-bills used only for the purpose of announcing meetings. In addition, I think the Law Minister having fought many elections will understand that not only pamphlets announcing meetings should be excluded, but routine instructions to election agents and workers should also be excluded, because in the course of an election, a candidate has to cyclostyle and issue routine instructions regarding election matters. There will be numerous matters about which routine instructions will have to be issued. For example, with regard to filing of nomination papers certain particular precautions have got to be taken and the agents are asked that they should follow a particular procedure. In regard to the procedure of voting, in regard to the matter of filing the accounts and in regard to so many other things, so many procedural matters connected with elections, routine instructions are issued. If we say that all those printed circulars will require to be sent to the Chief Electoral Officer or the District Magistrate and that before they are published attestation should be there, that will very considerably hold up the work at election time. I for one do not see what is wrong if we exclude from election pamphlets routine instructions to the workers. These are usually printed because there are thousands of workers at the time of election. In my constituency alone for manning the polling stations I require a thousand workers. I can't issue them instructions except by cyclostyling or printing them. I issue instructions that they should be present at such and such time, they should give such and such facilities to the voters, they should see that no propaganda is carried on in the last 24 hours etc. All these will have again and again been brought within the purview of this provision unless my amendment No. 36 is accepted which will very considerably lessen the work of the candidate. I appeal to the hon. Law Minister to accept my amendment.

Shri A. K. Sen: I think, Madam, amendment No. 36 can be accepted. But the question is, these are never printed and circulated.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: They are cyclostyled and cyclostyling also comes within this. These are only routine instructions.

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not mind having this at the end of sub-clause (3)(b).

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Madam, there is amendment No. 35 standing in the name of Shri A. C. Guha. Shri Guha is not here now. I want to know from the hon. Law Minister whether he accepts that amendment.

Mr. Chairman: That is not in the name of the hon. Member. Shri Guha and Shri N. R. Ghosh are not present now.

Shri A. K. Sen: Shri Guha had a talk with me over this point and he has agreed that there is no point in pressing this amendment.

Mr. Chairman: That is all right. They are not pressing their amendment.

Shri A. K. Sen: On the other hand, this will be worse for the candidate himself.

Mr. Chairman: Does any other hon. Member want to speak on this clause and the amendments moved?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I would like to speak on this clause 26 and the amendments. I want to say a few words about the matter of printing and publishing and causing things to be sent to the Chief Electoral Officer and District Magistrate. The whole matter turns upon the word 'printer'. But the word 'printer' has nowhere been properly explained. Here it is said: "the printer and publisher thereof". In certain cases things are published where the same person is the printer and publisher. It often happens. I would like to know whether where a person gives his name as printer and publisher such things would come under this clause, because here a distinction is made between printer and publisher. Both have to be different persons, and the entire safeguard lies in fixing upon the printer the responsibility of any pamphlet or leaflt that may be issued which are according to this clause not proper or not in accordance with the election rules. I would like to know whether in such cases the printer and the publisher can be distinguished each from the other and whether the responsibility fixed upon the printer will by itself prevent the publication and printing of such things.

What I feel is, if the responsibility was somehow fixed on the press itself, then this might be effective; otherwise somebody setting up a man of no substance as printer may get anything done. The printer may be a genuine person. A genuine person keeping his name as a printer may get things printed and take upon himself the responsibility of anything that comes upon him under the law and even after prosecuting him the Government will find that there is no meaning in the prosecution of a man without any substance or anything. Therefore, in this particular case somehow the responsibility should have been fixed on the press. If the press could be made responsible to take care that posters or pamplets objected to under this clause were not printed in the press, then I think this could have been effectively prevented. Merely by putting in the responsibility of the printer it would not help much. It is said here: "the names and addresses of the printer and publisher thereof". Firstly, it will be difficult to find them out at times, and even when found the printer may be of such a type of person the prosecution of whom will not be of any interest either to the candidate or to the Government. Of course, the matter as it stands now will have the vote of the House. I only make this suggestion to the hon. Minister to find out whether any way could be found to fix upon the press the responsibility for such things because such things are printed just on the eve of the election. I myself was a victim of such a leaflt issued just two or three doys before my election. An Urdu pamphlet, was issued in my constituency saying: "Do not vote for this man. He is responsible for killing a lakh of Mussalmans in Calcutta etc". Something like this was issued, and I was taken aback as to how to check it. So a section like this is certainly very necessary. But, at the same time, it must be made effective. What I fear is that the section put as it is may not serve the purpose which the hon. Minister of Law or which the Government has in view. That is my suggestion, and it is for the hon. Minister to find out how it can be made more effective.

Shri Tyagi: May I seek one or two clarifications from the hon. Minister? In sub-clause 3(a) the wording are:

> "Any process for multiplying copies of a document other than copying it by hand shall be deemed to be printing and the expression printer shall be construed accordingly."

Strictly legally speaking, if I give the draft of a pamphlet and I get three carbon copies typed—it is not done by hand—will that also come within the process of multiplying?

Shri A. K. Sen: This has arisen in judicial interpretations. It is not only a question of multiplying, but it must involve a process by which it is multiplied.

Shri Tyagi: It means, therefore, that using carbon paper and getting carbon copies would not be deemed to be printing.

Secondly, here in (b) it is said: "posters having reference to an election". These posters may be issued before the election is announced. I want to know whether these will also come within this sub-clause. For instance, the next elections have not yet been announced. If any literature is issued now in favour of a candidate, although he is not yet a candidate, will that also come within this because it pertains directly to the elections?

Shri A. K. Sen: If it pertains to the elections it will come under this.

Shri Tyagi: Supposing a person says now that he is going to stand from a particular constituency and he asks the people there to vote in his favour although it is six months now before the elections and the elections have not yet been announced, will that come under this sub-clause? This does not go into the election accounts. The election accounts are to be maintained only from the date the elections are announced. So these things are outside the purview of the election accounts. I want to know whether this section will control such activities of issuing pamphlets etc., even before the elections are announced.

Shri A. K. Sen: Election accounts are quite separate. That has reference to a particular period. Any pamphlet that is issued today but having reference to elections that are to be held next February will come within this.

Shri Tyagi: That means the parties cannot issue any pamphlets during the five years. No party can issue a pamphlet during the five years asking the people not to vote for another party because they are doing certain things, because that will pertain to the next elections. Such type of propaganda cannot be resorted to because it will pertain to the next elections. Unless this proviso is there....

Shri A. K. Sen: The only thing is when they print they have to get the printer identified by the press, that is all.

Shri Tyagi: All these propaganda for five years, all those copies will have to be sent there.

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: No. If you see the definition of "election", it refers to election to fill a seat in either House of Parliament. The election to fill a seat can only take place after the notification to elect is issued, and not before that. Therefore, nothing which is done prior to the date announcing the election will come within this, and I think it should be like that.

Shri Tyagi: It must be clarified.

Shri A. K. Sen: There is hardly any point to be clarified. The whole purpose is to see that the printers do not publish pamphlets excepting on the authority of the persons whom they have come to know. Because, this is a recommendation of the Election Commissioner himself. It has been the experience of all of us to see how unauthorised pamphlets are circulated and when the printer is asked why he has done it, he says "a man came and he gave me the orders for printing and I have printed his name" and yet the man cannot be traced. In fact, in one of the recent municipal elections even my name was quoted without my authority and my signature was there without my authority.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: My question to the hon. Minister is whether "printer" maens the person who is in charge of the press or anybody putting his name as printer.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is the same as in the Press and Registration Act, and "printer" includes the press owner. The hon. Member need not have any apprehension about this.

The point raised by Shri Tyagi was whether cyclostyling machine will

come under this clause. Because, instead of going to a press, you can get it cyclostyled. Therefore, it is necessary that even cyclostyled pamphlets should bear the stamp of authority.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Even typed ones will, I feel, come under this clause.

Shri A. K. Sen: How can the typewriter multiply them? You can, at the most, have six or seven copies.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The words used are "other than copying by hand".

Shri A. K. Sen: Typing is not a process of multiplying. Even by using carbon copies, at the most you can have four or five copies; not more than six. So, it does not come under the definition of printing. But mimeograph and cyclostyling are processes of multiplication.

There will be something in what Shri Bharucha says; but even that point does not hold true. If a man really tries to issue pamphlets at the end of the next election in preparation for the election coming in 1967, if he goes on circulating pamphlets either for a party or for an individual, he must get the pamphlets printed by a printer who knows the publisher.

Shri Tyagi: That is true. The difficulty would arise about clause (2) which says:

> "unless, immediately after the printing of the document, one copy of the declaration is sent by the printer, together with one copy of the document,—
>
> (i) where it is printed in the capital of the State, to the Chief Electoral Officer; and
>
> (ii) in any other case, to the district magistrate of the district in which it is printed."

Shri A. K. Sen: Even under the Press and Registration Act, copies are to be sent by every press of everything that they print. What is the difficulty?

Shri Tyagi: It must be sent to the capital.

Shri A. K. Sen: Not necessarily. We have said:

> "in any other case, to the district magistrate of the district in which it is printed".

I do not think there is any difficulty. This is provided so that if there is any scurrilous pamphlet circulating, the Chief Electoral Officer may take appropriate action.

Shri Tyagi: Up till now Election Acts always controlled the activities between the Gazette notification notifying the date and the actual date on which the election was held, and the middle period was not covered. Now, through this Bill, even the middle period in the five years is also covered. So, it would be rather difficult.

Mr. Chairman: It cannot be covered, because the definition of "election" is there.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Law Minister seems to interpret it differently.

Shri A. K. Sen: There may be something in what Shri Bharucha says.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sections 12 and 14 very clear on this point. If you look into sections 12 and 14 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, section 12 refers to biennial elections to the Council of States and section 14 refers to the general election to the House of the people. Unless a notification is issued, there is no question of election at all, and there cannot be any election within the meaning of the Representation of the People Act. The pamphlets issued prior to the notification will not come under this clause. But once a general notification is issued, after that, all these provisions will apply.

Shri Tyagi: That is my interpretation.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Because, here "election" means "election to fill a seat or seats". There is no question of "election to fill a seat or seats" unless an announcement is made that seats are to be filled.

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Minister accept any of the amendments?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The hon. Minister said that he is accepting amendment No. 36. In that may I suggest a slight modification so that the amendment reads well? The amendment, as it is, reads....

Shri A. K. Sen: I prefer it as it is. Let us have it in the way in which the original amendment has been drafted.

Mr. Chairman: I will first put amendment Nos. 15 and 34 and to 36 to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 15, 34 and 36 were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 7, line 15,—

for "immediately" *substitute* "within a reasonable time". (26).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 26, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 27 to 29 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: What about Amendment No. 27?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I have put in that amendment with the idea of having some clarification from the hon. Minister.

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Member moving it?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: It has been left out of the Select Committee....

Mr. Chairman: I request the hon. Member not make a speech. Is he moving it or not?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: No.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Jogendra Sen: I find that clause 33 of the original Bill has been omitted. It should not have been omitted by the Select Committee.

Mr. Chairman: But Amendment No. 27 has not been moved, incorporating clause 33. There was amendment, No. 27, asking for its re-insertion. But that has not been moved.

Shri Jogendra Sen: I wanted to say that it should be kept.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry.

Shri A. K. Sen: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : सभानेत्री जी, सरकार ने जिस शकल में यह कानून रखा था और सिलैक्ट कमेटी ने इस पर अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी, इस को हम उसी शक्ल में पास करने जा रहे हैं। इस वक्त भी मैं सरकार से कुछ आश्वासन चाहूंगा।

मैं जानता हूं कि कानून बन जाने के बाद सरकार द्वारा दिए हुए आश्वासन कोई विशेष महत्व नहीं रखते खास तौर पर ऐसी हालत में जबकि इस कानून का असर पड़ेगा उन लोगों पर जो इलैक्शन लड़ेंगे और इलैक्शन पैटीशंज द्वारा उनकी इलैक्शंज को चैलेंज किया जाएगा लेकिन फिर भी मैं चाहता हूं कि इस कानून के अन्तर्गत जो नियम बनाये जायें उनमें इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाए या और जिस तरीके से भी हो सके इस बात को ध्यान में रखा जाए कि लोगों के जो अधिकार हैं और खास तौर से दबे पिसे और शोषित पीड़ित लोगों के, या जिन की मातृ भावाओं के उत्थान का सवाल है, उनको दबाने के लिए कभी भी इस कानून का उपयोग नहीं किया जाएगा। मैं समझता हूं कि यदि सरकार ने इस लक्ष्य को अपने सामने रखा तो जो हम लोगों की आशंकायें हैं इस कानून के बारे में, उनको बहुत कुछ कम किया जा सकेगा।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि सरकार इस चीज़ को ध्यान में रखेगी और नियम बनाते समय कुछ न कुछ इनके बारे में करेगी

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Minister want to say something?

Shri A. K. Sen: There is no reply necessary.

Shri Nath Pai: But what about the assurance that is being sought so that the provisions of this law will not be abused against those who will be giving expression to the legitimate grievances. If that is the intention, I do not know what will be lost if he gives an assurance. Why is he experiencing hesitation in giving an assurance?

श्री अ० कु० सैन : मेरे मित्र श्री ब्रज राज सिंह ने जो आश्वासन मांगा है, मैं दिल से और खुशी के साथ वह आश्वासन देता हूं।

Mr. Chairman: The question is: That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16·33 hrs.

INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up the consideration of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1961, as reported by the Select Committee.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Madam Chairman, on behalf of Shri Jagjivan Ram I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the India Railways Act, 1890, as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Does he not want to make a speech?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): He was under a misunderstanding. He wanted to make a speech.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The Bill, as emerged from the Select Committee, has got very few changes. Only clauses 11 and 13 have been sought to be amended.

The amendment to clause 11 is by way of an explanation. To clause 13 also there is a slight amendment. The Select Committee on the whole has accepted the Bill as it was presented. There is only a certain amount of redundancy in clause 11 which is sought to be omitted. In clause 13, section 73(e) is clarificatory in nature. Beyond that the Bill has not been amended by the Select Committee in any way.

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy]

With these words I submit that the Bill be considered.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore) : I welcome this Bill and in welcoming this, I would only like to point out one or two factors. Firstly, as has been earlier said also, this Bills is now giving effect to the recommendations of the Freights Structure Committee report. In doing so, it is also giving the Railways a very big responsibility. In carrying out this responsibility, I trust that the Railways will also see to it that the operational side of it, in transporting goods, in providing facilities for storage of goods in godowns and so on in the various railway stations will be improved. Otherwise, my fear is, where you have these deficiencies and these lacunae, because of the added responsibility that this Bill now confers on the Railway, it might lead to further losses and the Railways rather than improvements. As we have seen the figures that are there of compensation due to claims which are preferred on account of goods lost or damaged, they seem to be increasing year by year. I suppose the Minister will have the usual stock reply that traffic of goods has increased and so it is inevitable—the Minister is nodding his head in agreement—proportionately this will also increase. He will, as usual, produce his figures and statistics, which are in some way manipulated, so as to point out that relatively, the compensation that is paid is not necessarily commensurate with the increase that is there in the traffic that is being moved. What I would like to say is, I find sometimes, or quite often, that in the Railways there is a certain lopsided view taken of the improvements that should be there on the goods side.

For instance, we find in places that are growing industrially, where trade is growing, where small-scale industries may be coming up, as for instance, in Tiruppur on the Southern Railway, we find that the goods godown facilities, goods shed facilities are far from adequate and in spite of remeated memoranda, repeated requests—the hon. Minister is probably wondering why I do not mention Salem; I think he knows very well—we find that no improvement is there. At the same time, in a major junction, not far from the home of the hon. Minister, that is Erode, there have been again and again complaints with regard to godown facilities. When the Railway is taking on this added responsibility and is also promising quick settlement of claims, it is only necessary that side by side with this, this improvement should also be there with regard to the facilities that are there for the Railways to carry out the responsibilities that may be there for them.

The other point to which I would like to take this opportunity to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is the question of quicker transport of goods on the Railways. This complaint comes up before us time and again that the Railways today are not able to take on the traffic, the pressure of goods traffic that is there in the country. Again and again, we have been hearing from different sections of the public and different parts of the country this complaint with regard to wagon facilities and goods train facilities. If this matter is to be solved, I think it will have to take into consideration the question of coal dumps in various areas, particularly in the Southern Railway, where coal has to be transported from the north, where the coal shortage is quite acute. At the same time, we should also look into this question of wagons. We find that as far as wagons are concerned, in the target of the Second Plan, there has been a shortfall in production. We also find that the contract for the production of these wagons has been placed with a certain number of firms.

We would like to know why it is that the Railway Ministry is unable to get these firms fulfil their contract in the given time. Because, certainly this links up with the question of shortage of goods transport. It is only if this matter is undertaken very seriously by the Ministry that we will stop hearing complaints from another sister Ministry regarding the transport of coal.

With regard to clause 13, already I have given notice of amendments, but I feel that that clause suffers from the same disease that almost every Bill that Government bring forward before us suffers from, that is to say, this question of granting exemptions on a large-scale, and increasing the list of exemptions seems to be becoming more and more the pattern of the day. Instead of their trying to reduce the number of exemptions and thereby increasing the efficiency and also guaranteeing more efficiency and a better way of dealing with compensation claims and so on, we find that the list of exemptions that are there is being enlarged.

I do not propose to go into further detail on this matter, because that can be dealt with when the clause-by-clause consideration is taken up.

Shri Damani (Jalore): The Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee shows a definite improvement on the original Bill, and particularly, the new section 78B will go a long way to remove the hardship experienced by a claimant asking for refund of overcharges and compensation for losses etc. I feel that the Railway Board should issue administrative instructions to ensure that genuine claimants do not suffer and their claims are settled as quickly as possible without much harassment.

The Bill contemplates that the responsibility of railways will be that of a common carrier of animals and goods as against that of a bailee as at present. The liability of a common carrier is that of an insurer. Such responsibilities exist in other countries like the U.S.A., the U.K., France etc. The Railway Board has recorded the difficulties that it is experiencing at present, while replying to the questionnaire issued by the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee and has pointed out that this question of changing the liability of the railways to that of a common carrier would have to be taken up in public interest and the railways will have to be more watchful.

Regarding defective packing, I would like to suggest that as soon as any consignment is delivered for booking, the defects should be pointed out to the party at that very time, and these should be noted on the receipt, so that future litigation can be avoided, and the responsibility of the consignor as also of the railways will be very clear from the very beginning. That will solve the problems that arise and that will also avoid much of the difficulties that we are at present experiencing. Therefore, it is better that remarks about defects are made on the spot so as to clarify the position in the beginning itself.

I would also suggest that instead of using the word 'may' in sub-clause (4) of the proposed section 77C the word 'shall' should be used there, and as soon as this Bill is passed, the Central Government should issue orders clarifying the position about the specification of every consignment and packing and so on.

The Bill is welcome inasmuch as the railways will assume the responsibility of a bailee for a period of thirty days after the goods arrive at the destination if they are not removed from the station within the free time allowed therefor. Further, parcels and packings containing articles of special value will be carried at railway risk without any payment of additional charges, when the value of

[Shri Damani]

such articles does not exceed Rs. 500, instead of Rs. 200 as at present. This is a welcome thing, and I think that this will help small consignors and small traders.

As regards the responsibility of the Railway Administration for damage, deterioration etc. of goods in defective packing or in defective condition, this will create many complications because in any case it shall have to be proved that the damage, deterioration etc. has been caused as a result of negligence or misconduct on the part of the railways. Again it shall have to be the responsibility of the consignor to notify the railways at the time of sending goods about the defective packing. All this would create practical difficulties. Why not the Railway Administration be responsible for checking up the packing at the time of delivery of goods.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: How can it be checked?

Shri Damani: When the goods are delivered for carriage, at that time if there is deterioration or damage, it can be checked up and many difficulties can be avoided. That is my suggestion.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: How can it be done? By opening the parcel?

Shri Damani: Now I come to the responsibility of the railways for goods overcarried because of congestion. It would not be proper to give the railways such blanket facility, which may be misused. In any case, when goods might be overcarried, the Railway Administration may take shelter under section 76(A). Why not the Administration be vigilant? I would like to draw the attention of the House to the need for making the railways responsible for deviation of route because of congestion. Shall it not mean that it is due to inefficiency or negligence that the goods were overcarried? Who is to prove all this? Naturally the Railway Administration. This should be considered and suitable steps taken so as to reduce harassment to the public.

It is very important that the point mentioned by me should be considered. Even if the Railway Adiministration prescribes or gives some indication under which it would be considered a congestion in the yard, the public can know it. Simply giving the reasons as contained in section 76(A) would naturally amount to unfairness to the public.

Then there are difficulties in busy season and rainy days when goods are brought to be booked and are not booked. The present practice is that the goods are left in the yard in anticipation of being booked. It would be uneconomical to bring the goods back. In such cases, temporary receipts should be given. Afterwards, the railways may issue *pucca* receipts. It will be difficult to take the goods back thus paying transport charges both ways.

Then delay in deciding the cases of compensation and claims has caused great hardship to the public. Such cases should be decided with promptness. A time-limit should be fixed saying that within three months or six months pending cases should be decided. Then, the public will get the benefit, and this will relieve them of many difficulties. At present, many cases have been pending for years. Therefore, some specific time should be laid down. If there is delay, interest at the rate of three or four per cent should be allowed on that, so that the dealers or merchants will get some consolation and the railway administration will also be a little quicker in deciding the cases. Therefore, this matter should also be taken into consideration.

I would repeat the three special points: firstly, nature of packing should be notified by the Government as early as possible, as that will avoid harassments and difficulties to the

parties; secondly, they should allow temporary receipts to be given for the goods kept in the yard but not booked, for which no *pucca* receipt is given; and thirdly, claims should be disposed of as soon as possible without delay and some specific time should be fixed for it.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : सभापति जी, यह संशोधन आज से कई साल पहले आना चाहिये था । दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि अपने देश में रेलवे ऐसा महसूस करती है कि जो माल वह ले जाती है उसके सही सलामत पहुंचाने की उसकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है । बहुत समय पहले ही रेलवे को यह जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर लेनी चाहिये थी कि वह जो सामान ले जा रही है, जिसका किराया उसे दिया जा रहा है, वह जिसके लिये सामान ले जा रही है उसको उसी शक्ल में मिलेगा । लेकिन "देर आयद दुरुस्त आयद" कहावत के मुताबिक अब जो संशोधन लाया जा रहा है वह आम तौर से स्वागत के लायक है ।

लेकिन इसमें कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्थायें की जा रही हैं जिससे कि इस संशोधन विधेयक का लक्ष्य सम्भवतः पूरा नहीं होगा । वास्तव में यदि इसके लक्ष्य को पूरा करना है तो रेलवे को उन सभी सामानों की पूरी जिम्मेवारी अपने ऊपर ओढ़नी चाहिये जिनको वह किराया लेकर एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाने की जिम्मेदारी लेती है । इस तरह की व्यवस्था इसमें नहीं रखनी चाहिये कि अगर कहीं बाढ़ आ गयी या कोई और ऐसी बात हो गयी और उसकी वजह से सामान उसी शक्ल में नहीं पहुंच सके तो वह जिम्मेवारी रेलवे की नहीं है । बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि अब तक रेलवे जिस शक्ल में सामान लेती थी उस शक्ल में अगर वह न पहुंचे तो वह उसकी जिम्मेवार नहीं थी । मुझे लगता है कि इस व्यवस्था के रहते जो रेलवे द्वारा अपना माल भेजेंगे उनको इस बात की पूरी सुरक्षा नहीं रहेगी कि उनका माल उसी शक्ल में अपने डेस्टीनेशन पर पहुंच जायेगा । मुझे लगता है कि जो एक्सेप्शन रखे गये हैं उनसे रेलवे अदालतों द्वारा अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बच निकले या बच निकलने की कोशिश करेगी ।

असल बात तो यह है कि इस कानून में ऐसा आश्वासन होना चाहिये कि जो अपना माल रेलवे को ढोने के लिये देता है उसके मन मे यह विश्वास रहे कि जिस शक्ल में उसने माल दिया है उसी शक्ल में वह पहुंचेगा । यदि ऐसी व्यवस्था कानून में नहीं रखी जाती है जिस से जनता के मन में विश्वास पैदा हो तो जो अपना माल रेलवे को ढोने को देंगे उनके मन में बड़ी आशंका रहेगी ।

मैंने कई जगह यह आश्चर्य के साथ देखा है कि रेलवे जिस सामान को लेकर ढोती है उसको खुद ही कभी कभी हड़प कर जाती है, और एक बार जब यह प्रश्न इस सदन में उठाया गया तो रेलवे मंत्री महोदय इसके अलावा और कुछ न कह सके कि इस प्रकार का एक कनवेंशन चला आ रहा है कि जब कभी हमें कोयले की कमी हो तो हम प्राइवेट पार्टीज का कोयला जिसको हम ढो रहे हैं, उसको खुद ले लें और उसको वापिस भी न करें । मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस कानून के पास हो जाने के बाद भविष्य में ऐसी कोई स्थिति नहीं आयेगी कि रेलवे को ऐसा करने का मौका मिले और बाद में कह दिया जाये कि ऐसा कनवेंशन पहले से चला आ रहा है । यह कनवेंशन आजादी मिलने के पहले का है और इसलिये आजादी मिलने के बाद और हमारा संविधान लागू हो जाने के बाद इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं रह सकती कि जो माल रेलवे के सुपुर्द किया गया है ढोने के लिये उसे वह अपने इस्तेमाल में ले आये और कह दे कि इस तरह का कनवेंशन पहले से चला आ रहा है इस लिये इस माल

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

को उसने ले लिया । आप विश्वास करेंगे कि जिस समय तक ऐसी व्यवस्था रहेगी उस समय तक जो लोग रेलवे को अपना माल ढोने के लिये देते हैं उनके दिमाग में उसके बारे में आशंका रहेगी और वे समझेंगे कि रेलवे केवल माल ढोने वाली संस्था ही नहीं है वह उसके ऊपर भी कुछ है, यानी सरकार का एक विभाग है । इसके सरकारी विभाग होते हुये भी अगर हमको अपने इस पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग को सफल बनाना है तो हमको जनता के मन में यह विश्वास पैदा करना होगा कि भले ही यह काम सरकार द्वारा चलाया जा रहा हो, लेकिन फिर भी जनता की सेवा करने के लिये है और कभी भी इस तरह की बात नहीं होगी जिससे जनता के दिमाग में यह आशंका पैदा हो कि जिस माल को हम दे रहे हैं उसको यह संस्था खुद खा जायेगी । मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस बिल के पास हो जाने के बाद भविष्य में रेलवे किसी भी माल को जो उसे ढोने के लिये दिया जायेगा अपने इस्तेमाल में नहीं लायेगी यह बहाना बना कर कि अगर उसको हम अपने इस्तेमाल में न लाते तो रेलवे बन्द हो जाती । आखिर जिन चीजों की रेलवे की आवश्यकता हो सकती है उनके लिये पहले से योजना होनी चाहिये और उनका पहले से स्टाक होना चाहिये, और ऐसी स्थिति नहीं होनी चाहिये कि वह जिन लोगों का माल ढो रही है उसको आप इस्तेमाल में ले आवें । मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस कानून में इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था की जायेगी और अगर इस कानून में ऐसी व्यवस्था न की जा सके तो रेलवे मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि भविष्य में कभी कोई ऐसी कार्रवाई रेलवे की ओर से नहीं होगी जिससे जनता यह सोचे कि जो माल उसने भेजा है वह सही सलामत अपने लक्ष्य पर पहुंचेगा या नहीं या कहीं रलेवे स्वयं ही तो उसको यह कह कर इस्तेमाल नहीं कर लेगी कि पब्लिक अंडर टेकिंग के लिये ऐसा करने की जरूरत थी ।

जब हम सामान ढोने के लिये किराया दे रहे हैं तो कोई ऐसी दलील नहीं दी जा सकती कि क्योंकि पबलिक अंडरटेकिंग के लिये जरूरत है इसलिये हम यह माल ले रहे हैं । अगर ऐसा होगा तो जनता के मन में यह बात अवश्य पैदा होगी कि यह सरकारी विभाग जो हमारा माल ढो रहा है वह किसी प्राइवेट बिजनेस से ऊंचा है । लेकिन जब तक ऐसी भावना जनता के दिमाग में पैदा होगी और इस पबलिक अंडरटेकिंग में उस का विश्वास पूरी तरह नहीं होगा तब तक हमारे चाहते हुए भी यह पबलिक अंडरटेकिंग सफल नहीं हो सकता । हम चाहते हैं कि पबलिक अंडरटेकिंग सफल हो, लेकिन अगर जनता को उस में पूरा विश्वास नहीं होगा तो जो लोग फ्री एंटरप्राइज के हिमायती हैं वे इस पबलिक अंडरटेकिंग की आलोचना करेंगे ।

हम पबलिक अंडरटेकिंग के रूप में जो काम करते हैं उस को हमें अच्छी तरह से करना चाहिये ताकि उस को सफल बनाया जा सके । मैं आशा करता हूं कि जब इस बिल पर विचार हो रहा है तो इन सारी बातों पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा और मैं समझता हूं कि इन बातों की ओर और जो बातें इस विधेयक का लक्ष्य पूरा करने के मार्ग में रुकावटें डाल सकती हैं उन की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान जायेगा । अगर कोई ऐक्ट आफगाड हो या वार हो तब तो रेलवे की जिम्मेवारी नहीं होगी, लेकिन जो चीजें आदमी कंट्रोल कर सकता है उन के लिये रेलवे को जिम्मेवार होना चाहिये और उन की जिम्मेवारी रेलवे को ओढ़नी चाहिये । जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा मैं समझता हूं जनता के मन में यह विश्वास नहीं पैदा होगा कि यह विभाग हमारी सेवा करने के लिये है ।

इसी संदर्भ में मैं एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । यह बात रेलवे प्रशासन की ओर से हो रही है कि जिस शक्ल में

माल दिया जाता है उसी शक्ल में नहीं पहुंचाया जाता । बीच में बहुत गड़बड़ होती है और उस से भ्रष्टाचार के लिये भी मौका मिलता है । अगर कोई चीज़ पैक कर के दी जाय और वह उसी शक्ल में अपने लक्ष्य पर न पहुंचे तो इस में रेलवे प्रशासन की लापरवाही होती है । उस को इतनी लापरवाही से उठाया रखा जाता है कि उस का पैकिंग खराब हो जाता है और वह अपनी सही शक्ल में अपने लक्ष्य पर नहीं पहुंचती जैसे कांच का सामान है या दूसरी ऐसी चीजें हैं । रेलवे द्वारा जो सामान भेजा जाता है उस के वास्ते रेलवे जिम्मेदारी लेती है कि वह उस को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ठीक उसी शक्ल में जैसे कि वह भेजा जाता है डैस्टीनेशन पर पहुंचायेगी लेकिन हमारे देखने में आता है कि रेलवे के कर्मचारी लोग जिन पर कि उस सामान को लादने और उतारने आदि का काम होता है वह लापरवाही बर्तते हैं जिस के कि कारण माल डैमेज हो जाता है और ठीक उसी शक्ल में नहीं पहुंच पाता है जिस में कि वह बुक होता है । अक्सर बीच में एक गाड़ी से उतार कर दूसरी गाड़ी में चढ़ाने में सामान टूट भी जाया करता है । इस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जो ग्राहक लोग हैं रेलवे पर सामान भेजने वाले व्यक्ति हैं उन के दिल में विश्वास नहीं रहता कि जो सामान वह भेज रहे हैं वह उसी शक्ल में अपने डैस्टीनेशन पर पहुंच सकेगा । जनता में विश्वास की भावना लाने के लिये मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जाय कि रेलवे माल की सेफ और सही हालत में डेलीवरी की पूरी जिम्मेदारी ले और अगर माल रास्ते में टूट जाता है अथवा किसी तरह से डैमेज हो जाता है तो उस माल की पूरी कीमत रेलवे को देनी पड़ेगी । ऐसा होने से आप अपने कर्मचारियों पर जिम्मेदारी डाल सकेंगे कि अगर माल बीच में उतारने या चढ़ाने में टूट जाता है या डैमेज हो जाता है तो उन के वेतन से उतना रुपया काटा जा सकता है । मैं समझता हूं कि इस से आप के जो ग्राहक होंगे माल बुक करने वाले और आप को किराया देने वाले उन में विश्वास पैदा होगा ।

अभी मैं देखता हूं कि आम तौर से लोग यह सोचते हैं कि रेलवे भी अन्य विभागों की तरह एक सरकारी विभाग है और उन के दिल में विश्वास नहीं पैदा होता और मैं रेलवे के मंत्री महोदय को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इस का बड़ा खतरनाक नतीजा हो रहा है और लोग बजाय रेलवेज़ से सामान भेजने के ट्रकों से माल भेज रहे हैं हालांकि ट्रक से भेजने में उन्हें अधिक भाड़ा देना पड़ता है लेकिन चूंकि आप उन में यह विश्वास पैदा करने के लिये आवश्यक कदम नहीं उठा रहे हैं इसलिये भाड़ा अधिक देने पर भी वह बजाय रेलवे के ट्रक से सामान पहले से अधिक भेज रहे हैं । उन्हें आप पर इतना विश्वास नहीं है कि जिस शक्ल में वह आप को बुकिंग के वक्त माल दे रहे हैं उसी शक्ल में वह अपने डैस्टीनेशन तक पहुंच जायेगा । इस तरह की अविश्वास की भावना ग्राहक के दिल में पैदा होना रेलवे जैसी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग के लिये शोभा की बात नहीं है क्योंकि अगर आप ने उन के दिलों से यह अविश्वास दूर नहीं किया तो आज तो चूंकि रेलवे वैगन्स की कमी है और वह ज्यादा माल उठाने में असमर्थ है लेकिन आगे चल कर जब स्थिति सुधरेगी और वैगन्स की पोजीशन ईज़ हो जायगी तब कहीं ऐसा न हो कि आप के रेलवे के वैगन्स बेकार खड़े रहें और उन पर माल ही ढोने के लिये न हो और पब्लिक और व्यापारी अपना सामान ट्रकों के जरिये ले जायें और रेलवे के डिब्बे कुछ समय के बाद खाली जाने लगें । इसलिये

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Member likely to continue for sometime-

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Yes, Sir, for sometime.

Mr. Chairman: He may continue tomorrow.

17.03 hrs.

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST CONFERENCES*

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Chairman, in answer to starred question No. 1655 answered on the 20th April, 1961, it was stated that during the year 1959-60 the Government of India participated in various International Tourist Conferences numbering thirteen and the representatives of the Government of India attended all these International Tourist Conferences. These were held in different parts of the world, covering half of the world and there is no doubt that a good deal of expenditure by way of foreign exchange is involved whenever representatives of the Government of India attend these conferences. The reason why the representatives of the Government of India should attend these International Tourist Conferences; can I think, be that basically we want to promote tourist traffic, especially foreign tourist traffic. The Government of India participated in these conferences so that the decisions and recommendations of those conferences, taken in consultation with the other countries, would promote tourism and increase our foreign tourist traffic. There is also no doubt that during the last ten years there had been an increase as far as foreign tourist traffic to this country is concerned. But that increase had been all over the world. It is not specifically confined to India alone. So, we cannot feel very happy and satisfied over the fact that whatever efforts we have put in during the last ten years have met with success and we have achieved our goal in increasing foreign tourist traffic. My feeling is that we are tackling this problem of tourism and handling this campaign for the promotion of tourism half-heartedly. If we are really interested to see that tourism earns foreign exchange in large quantities, then we can earn 20 times more, at least, than what we are earning today, because I feel that there is still large scope in this country to increase foreign tourist traffic. The scope is there, and that is why I feel that during the last ten years and even today we have been tackling this problem half-heartedly. I only appeal to the hon. Minister that we should not tackle this problem half-heartedly. If we really want to earn foreign exchange to the extent that the existing scope allows us, we should see that no loophole is left in the organisation of tourism, in the organisation of publicity campaigns and in the other means of handling our foreign tourist traffic. If we go on handling this problem half-heartedly, the result would be that whatever money we spend by way of sending our representatives to attend these International Tourist Conferences, by way of expenditure on the organisation of tourism inside the country will not, in my opinion, yield the result that it should.

The hon. Minister certainly knows more about the decisions and recommendations that were made at these International Tourist Conferences. But as far as I could know, It think that, basically, the recommendations might have been confined firstly to visa problems, secondly, to customs regulations, thirdly to hotel accommodation and fourthly travel facilities within the country. Why I mention these four aspects on which recommendations might have been made by these international tourist conferences is this: I feel that basically these are the bottlenecks in the way of increasing foreign tourist traffic. I would like the hon. Minister to give us more information regarding the decisions and recommendations made at these conference and say how far these recommendations and decisions have been implemented by the Government of India; I would also like him to tell us what are the recommendations which have not so far been implemented and what are the reasons, and what are the difficulties in the way because of which the Governemnt feels that it is unable to implement those recommendations.

*Half-an-hour Discussion.

1961 has been named as "Come to India" year. Whatever the Ministry of Transport and Communications did in 1959 and 1960, I think they must have kept in view that 1961 is going to be the "Come to India year". To some extent, I am satisfied over the way in which the publicity and other campaigns have been handled during the last two years, namely, 1959 and 1960, to see that 1961 really becomes the "Come to India Year". But here, I have to invite your attention to the very basic fact, namely, our efforts during 1959 and 1960 had been to increase the foreign tourist traffic. When we do that now, we have also to see that when the foreign tourists come to India, they feel comfortable and satisfied with all kinds of arrangements, so that when they visit India once, they must feel—and we want them to feel—that they should visit India at least ten times more. His first visit should not become the last visit, but should really be the beginning of the various visits he is going to make in the coming years.

Here I would like to invite your attention to an article written by an Australian writer, Don White, which was published in *Blitz* dated August 26, 1961. The article is very long, but I would just read a very small para containing the experiences of this foreign tourist in India. There are certain rules that foreigners should get themselves registered with the police. The article says:

> "At the Bombay Tourist Bureau, I was told that as I had been in India for one month, I would have to register with the Indian police. Fair enough—what better way to keep a check on how many visitors come to India?
>
> I did not mind the taxi fare to the Foreign Registration Department at Crawford Market. What I did mind was that when I got there and produced my passport, the officer in charge waved me away with a smile, "British nationals don't have to register—only foreigners. . .
>
> Did not the Government Tourist Bureau official who sent me to Crawford Market know this? Apparently not."

This is a very humiliating experience for a foreign tourist. In the beginning portion this writer has confessed that he was motivated to come to India by the publicity campaign carried on in Australia about "Come to India Year 1961". As far as the handling of the publicity campaigns and efforts to enthuse the foreign tourists to come to India are concerned, I agree that the Ministry of Transport and Communications has been able to hit the mind of the foreign tourists. But when the foreign tourist comes to India with such enthusiastic hope, with the great ambition to see this great country, he has to face such humiliating experiences.

I would request the hon. Minister to see that we try our best so that the foreign tourists may not have to meet with such humiliating experiences. If we do not have properly trained men and women to handle our tourist bureaus, as I said in the very begining, we are tackling this problem helfheartedly. If we do not have trained personnel, why not give them training? Why not spend some more mony on the training of these men and women, so that they can handle tourist work nicely and the Government of India and the country as a whole do not get a bad name by the mishandling of one officer of the tourist bureau?

The concluding remarks of this writer in the same article are very interesting:

> "From Bombay I'm going to Kashmir, to Agra, to Ajanta, Ellora, to Delhi, to Fatehpur Sikri, to Varanasi (I still think Benares is the better name), to Darjeeling.

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

But I'm not going to the Government Tourist Bureau any more. Is it that they just can't stand tourists?"

My purpose in pointing out these remarks of the foreign tourist is this. He is a writer and when he goes back to his country, if he gives these impressions, what will happen? These things would certainly go ultimately against the interests of promotion of tourist traffic and in the end what will happen is this. We earn so much of foreign exchange by way of tourism. But if these things go on happening, ultimately we would be losing all that foreign exchange and whatever money we spent—by way of foreign exchange or in India—on tourists would all go to waste.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Baloda Bazar): Sir, my hon. friend mentioned that the officials of the Department of Tourism went out 25 to 30 times. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if there was any valid reason for their going out or not or whether their visits did not produce the desired results that they wanted to have. My second question is, whether our tourist officials who have been making trips abroad have not brought a good name and distinction to our tourist organisation in this country. My third question is, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether the article from *Blitz* which our hon. friend has chosen to read here in spite of the very indifferent attitude or the reputation that this paper has, is correct. The facts as stated in this article of the *Blitz* are quite damaging. I suppose they are untrue. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they are true or not.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Sir, I would like to tell my hon. friend that the article is not written by any of the *Blitz* people but the article is written by one Australian by the name Mr. Donn White who came to India.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I would like to point out to my hon. friend that articles may be written by anybody, but the editor publishes them with his own colouring. Anybody connected with journalism knows that articles are not published in papers as they are sent to them. Anyway, I would like the hon. Minister specifically to state what the value of this article is.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): It has been mentioned that a number of times the senior officers of the Tourist Department went to attend conferences outside. Probably, it was sometimes necessary, but I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it was not possible that some of these conferences could have been attended by our representatives who are running the various tourist bureau outside India instead of sending people from here?

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): I only wanted to bring a point to the notice of the hon. Minister. It is a fact, as my hon. friend has just pointed out, that hotel accommodation does form one of the great difficulties that tourists feel in India and I would like to know how much money has been spent for building hotel accommodation. That is one of the crying needs as far as tourism is concerned. Secondly, whether we attend conferences or not, I think it is only necessary that we treat this whole tourist development process as an industry in itself, and we should send out people to study how tourism is developed in the West. It should be like a productive engineering study, because we must produce conditions that tourists will like. Let us go to foreign countries and really take a lesson from them as to the smiling service available there. When the 'phone is taken up and a wrong number is given, even in hotels if the tourist has made a mistake, the answer is "You are welcome, Sir." That makes all the difference to the feeling that the tourists have. I hope that these small things will be looked into. The Tourist Development Council is

there and I hope the Minister will clarify the position as to what we really need to do particularly in the way of hotels and how to study the conditions outside and to make them available in India as far as possible.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam (Ramanathapuram): One of the difficulties experienced by the tourists is that in places of disembarkation the tourists are asked to produce income-tax clearance certificates. I feel that the tourist officers do not guide these tourists properly in the way of obtaining these clearance certificates from the income-tax office, if at all they are necessary. I have come across a number of cases in my constituency because it is through that place that so many tourists travel from India to Ceylon. At Dhanushkodi most of the tourists are held up for want of income-tax clearance certificates and they are put to enormous difficulty. They have to come away from Dhanushkodi and spend one or two days in a place where the income-tax office is situate to obtain these income-tax clearance certificates. The tourists say that they were not properly informed as to the necessity of obtaining the clearance certificates before they leave India. I want to know whether definite instructions have been issued to the tourist officers to procure necessary clearance certificates wherever necessary or to see that such of the tourists need not necessarily produce these income-tax certificates before they leave this country.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Whereas I agree that we have made some commendable progress in the field of tourism, there is much to be desired if we want to boost tourism, as some other countries have done, and so I should like to get some satisfactory replies from the hon. Minister on these matters.

It is an extraordinary experience that when a foreign tourist arrives and lands at the airport or at the different ports, wherever it may be, there is a general tendency, particularly on the part of the customs officials, to assume that every foreign gentelman who is entering this country, or the lady as the case may be, is a suspect, is a smuggler. The hon. Minister and, perhaps, some of his civil service assistants must have travelled abroad. In a port like Zurich, where they are clearing an aeroplane every ten minutes or so, the customs formalities are over in less than five minutes. I have passed through that place—I am sorry for the personal reference—about twenty times and never was I detained for more than five minutes. But when I landed in my own country at the airport in Bombay, where we have friends it was never less than two hours before I was cleared. They never try to realise that people who travel 16 hours out of every 24 hours want things done in a quick and efficient manner and that 99 per cent of them are decent people wanting to come to this country, see and fall in live with this country if they can, and this is the first terrible experience awaiting them in the ports or at the aerodrome, and nothing seems to have been done to mitigate this.

Times without number, hon. Members have tried to raise this question. The whole process is so drab and nobody understands why it is so that whereas in London, in Paris, in Zurich, in fact, any air port in the world, all formalities, like medical, customs, etc. are finished in less than about ten minutes, why in India it takes so much time. And in India we know that when all this is done, spies do come, the smugglers do come and we have never succeeded in stopping them, except in detaining the honest type of persons.

I have heard extraordinary complaints, which I would not like to mention here, from foreigners who wanted to visit this country, because it is an experience which is unexpected by them. Ours is a free country.

[Shri Nath Pai]

We have not cordoned ourselves with an iron curtain, nor is ours a police State and yet the first impression which the foreign tourist gets is none too pleasing.

I would like to make this as my criticism, but more as an expression of very sad experience, and I may say that, not once but innumerable times, I have asked this question, but not even on one occasion has any satisfactory reason been given for this. We would, therefore, like to know what is being done to see that the foreign tourist who comes to this country likes this country and whereas the formalities, whether they relate to the requirements of security of the country, law or health or customs, are complied with, at the same time, we do not make them a matter of harassment for the tourists.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Mr. Chairman: I am grateful to the hon. Member, Shri Malhotra, for raising this discussion because, I am sure, it will clear some of the mist that sometimes surround the visits of our officers abroad.

To begin with, let me assure that it is not lightly that any officer is allowed to go abroad on deputation or on a delegation. The fullest possible scrutiny is made. There is the Secretaries Committee which scrutinises every case, and every case of deputation abroad also gets the approval of the Cabinet. It is not in a lighthearted or easy manner that any and every officer is allowed to go abroad, and unless there are valid reasons and most justifiable reasons, an officer would not be allowed to go abroad.

So far as the hon. Member who has raised this discussion is concerned, I am glad that he has not dwelt much on the validity of the reasons, for such officers to go abroad. He has dealt only with our deficiencies, if they may be so termed, in providing necessary facilities for tourism. He has not questioned the propriety of these officers going abroad and attending international meetings. But that particular point in a relevant manner has been raised by my esteemed friend, Shri Harvani. He asked: Would it not be possible for us to ask the local tourist officers to attend these conferences?

Out of the 13 cases that have been detailed in the statement given in reply to the question which forms the basis of this particular discussion it would be seen that in as many as 7 cases where the meetings of the Conference were not of that importance which required the Head of the Department being sent from here, the local tourist officers or directors were asked to attend and represent the Department and the country's view point. But in cases where the Head of the Department or his deputy had to go there were indeed important conferences.

We all know that the International Union of Official Travel Organisations, the IUOTO as we call that, is an association of official travel departments or organisations and our Department of Tourism is a member of it. In fact, our Department of Tourism is a member of several other international organisations and we have been trying to build up contacts abroad in the field of tourist industry. It must be readily conceded by all concerned— think we should be all at one on the point—that tourism is international. It requires international contacts. International contacts cannot be developed unless and until people go and meet others, you mix with people and you get to know what other people have go to say about their tourist industry. Then it is not merely mixing with one particular trade or profession connected with tourism. You have got to mix with people who run the air services, who oraganise travel tours. We have got to meet with people in the travel trade, that is, the travel agencies, hoteliers and all other classes of peo-

ple who are important for this particular industry.

It would be idle to suppose that we can build our tourism sitting at home here. I am glad that the hon. Member himself has showered quite a few encomiums on the success of the publicity campaign and the results flowing from that. But he says that perhaps the results of the publicity campaign that we have so far carried on have not been commensurate with our efforts and that in the normal course too the increase in tourist traffic would come. It was bound to come to us even if we did nothing about it. To a certain extent, as a broad maxim perhaps that might be true. But the question is that so far as our country was concerned, we did not hear much of tourism. I would dare say in all humility that five years ago we were not conscious of it. People were not conscious of tourism. I would say this august House was not taking so much notice of tourism before 1957. t is not that I am trying to make a claim and say that we have done this or that. But today we are very much tourist conscious and in reality, our tourist campaign has succeeded. That is why our tourist traffic has increased during the last ten years by about 500 per cent.

It is true that our facilities at home have not kept pace with the requirements of tourist traffic. We have not been able to provide the necessary internal air transport, necessary hotel accommodation etc., but that is not because of any act of omission or commission on the part of the Tourist Department or the Director General of Tourism. That is because of the inherent difficulties that we are labouring under. We very well know that the hotel industry is in the private sector. The Government would like to step in only whenever there are such gaps which cannot be allowed to wait and which have to be bridged. Therefore we would like the private sector to come up. We have provided all facilities for this purpose by giving all incentives for more hotels to come up. We immediately require about 3,500 additional beds. This is our urgent need. I am glad to say that in this direction also our efforts are beginning to bear fruit.

A very relevant point has been raised by my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, about the question of facilitation. At this stage, I will not go into the broad categories of work that are disposed of at the international conferences which I may touch upon in my concluding observations. Let me tell him that so far as the question of customs formalities are concerned, there is a high-powered committee consisting of one or two Secretaries or Joint Secretaries and the Director General of Tourism himself, who themselves periodically and occasionally pay surprise visits at the air port to see how far the customs formalities are being observed in a manner which is the least irksome and annoying to the incoming tourists. I can quite imagine that because of our peculiar difficulties in this respect, we have not been able to overcome all the shortcomings. Because, it is also well known that so far as we are concerned, we, off and on, hear reports of cases of smuggling—smuggling by people who seemingly look like good gentlemen. but who in their coats or otherwise in their trunks carry all these unauthorised things. We cannot deny that the incidents do occur. Naturally, we would not like that our economy should suffer by the undesirable and pernicious practice of smuggling. That is why we have got to be a little extra cautious. Then, we are not the only country suffering from this handicap. I may say, in principle, we are committed to providing the most convenient way for checking of at the customs posts of these foreign incoming tourists. t was as far back as 1958 that we ratified the U. N. Convention on customs formality. Thus I can say that so far as falling in line with advanced countries in this respect is concerned, this step has already been taken.

In actual practice, I would say that our Customs officials are up against a

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

difficult task. On the one hand, they have got to avoid the irksome experiences of detailed and close-up check up for the tourists. On the other hand, they have to be equally cautious that nothing untoward happens, and there is no smuggling. Between the two, we are trying to strike a balance. I would say that by and large, while there may be some occasion for complaint here and there, the Customs officials are trying to do their best. But, we do not say that we have achieved our final goal. From month to month, we are discussing this question at the highest level and the Ministry of Finance are conscious about it. We propose not to relax our efforts, not to rest on our oars, but to go ahead as quickly, and as effectively as possible to minimise difficulties. Let me give that assurance to the House.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla asked whether there were any valid reasons for the Heads of the Tourist Department to go and also what were the results of their visit. So far as the question of the validity of the reasons is concerned, I would just in passing refer to the meetings that have been held of the Executive committee and of the General Assembly of the I.U.O.T.U. The Director General has gone four times in 1959-1960 for attending the Executive committee or the General Assembly: in May, 1959, again in November-December, 1959; then he attended a meeting of South East Asia Travel Organisation and the 15th General Assembly of the I.U.O.T.U. The I.U.O.T.U. enjoys the recognition of the United Nations. In fact, I may recall to the House that our Director General of Tourism, Shri Chib was the President of this Organisation for the year 1957-58. It was under his Presidentship that the I.U.O.T.O. first passed a Resolution asking the U.N. to call a world conference and evolve a Convention on tourism. This particular Resolution was sent to the U.N. Economic and Social Council. The E.C.O.S.O.C. wanted a working paper on the subject. On no other person than Shri Chib, the Director General, fell this responsibility, although at that time he was no more the President of the Organisation, to draft the working paper. I think, that by itself is a recognition of the merit of this officer. That was also a recognition of the level to which our tourist industry has gone. Because, the D. G. symbolises our tourist industry. We should be proud of the honour that was given to him by the ECOSOC. He drafted the paper, in consultation with the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. That paper was put to the E.C.O.S.O.C. in July 1959, who approved that paper. They charged the Secretary General of the U.N. on the basis that paper, to call a world conference on tourism not later than 1963. In 1961, again, the E.C.O.S.O.C. reconsidered the question to process further arrangements about it. Shri Chib was asked by the I.U.O.T.U. to help it at the E.C.O.S.O.C. meeting, so that he may clarify any points that may arise. He was selected and he went on deputation in April at the expense of the I.U.O.T.U. He did not go at our expense. On previous occasions, of course, he went at our expense. I would say that unless and until we had sent an officer of that level and of that status, we would not have got this advantage. The next question asked was: 'what have been the fruits of these officers' visits abroad? What have been the results that they have achieved thereby either in regard to facilitation or relaxation of frontier formalities or in regard to other matters?'. I should say that broadly speaking, there are five categories of work that are considered and discussed by the IUOTO. These are frontier formalities; cheaper modes of travel, provision of destination facilities; proper statistical and research machinery; and publicity technique. The last two are within our powers or within the ken of the Department of Tourism, and we take care of them. We have been doing that, and we have been appreciated for this.

As regards frontier formalities, as I said, we have accepted the recommendations in principle, but their implementation is bound to take time in view of the policy that our country follows. We are a non-aligned country, and, therefore, we cannot abolish all visas and all frontier formalities all at once, but we have been trying our level best to do so.

So far as the provision of destination facilities and cheaper modes of travel are concerned, I have already referred to them.

I think that in the circumstances in which we are today, we have got to give due emphasis and proper emphasis to the promotion of tourism. We have allowed these officers to go abroad only for that reason. We want to earn more foreign exchange. Let me only remind the House of how little we earning, despite the fact that there is almost an 'explosion' of tourism all the world over. As against 17 lakhs of people that come from the United States every year, we are getting hardly about 25,000. As against their spending about $2.5 billion, or Rs. 1250 crores, we are getting only about Rs. 4 to 5 crores from the tourists the United States. Naturally, therefore, it is necessary that we should build up our contacts. We are doing that.

I think that we should rather give a pat on the back of the officers and of all the people who are engaged in this task. On this occasion, I am reminded of the travel trade in the country, that is, the travel agencies who have been doing excellent work and of our hoteliers who are trying to do their bit. I am also reminded,—not because of my hon. friend who is sitting behind me—of the shikar out fitters who have been doing excellent work in the promotion of tourism by attracting people interested in shikar.

So, all these people, whether they be our hoteliers, or our travel agents or our tourist officers, are working as a very well co-ordinated and harmonious team. I think that they deserve all our support and our sympathy and our encouragement. And we will ill serve the purpose of the promotion of tourism if we were to say anything that might dampen their enthusiasm or that might discourage them.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: What about income-tax clearance?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is only for outgoing people. An income-tax clearance certificate is required only in the case of people who go out from our country. I do not think that that would be relevant for the purpose of this discussion.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What about the report in the *Blitz*?

Shri Raj Bahadur: About *Blitz*, I would not like to say anything, simply because something has been published there; for, we do not know how far it is correct.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: At least, the hon. Minister can make an enquiry from the Tourist Bureau.

Shri Raj Bahadur: As regards the enquiry also, we are not bound to take note of everything that appears in any paper. We shall take into account the standard of the paper also. If the complaint had been properly addressed to us, we would have very much welcomed it. But I would like to repudiate all the insinuations that have been made in that issue, with all the vehemence that I can command. I am not bound to take notice of anything and everything that appears in any paper. We shall take notice of it only if it appears in a paper which deserves our notice.

17.39 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the September 5, 1961/Bhadra 14, 1883 (Saka).

[*Monday, September, 4 1951 /Bhadra, 13, 1883 (Saka)*]

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3191	*Ex*-servicemen in Rajasthan	6719
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3194	Regional Training colleges for Multi-purpose school teachers	6721
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3198	Recruitment of Harijans in services	6723
3199	Percentage of failures	6724
3200	Separation of judiciary from the executive	6724–25
3201	Central office of Life Insurance Corporation	6725–26
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3209	Salar Jang Museum	6729
3210	Piece workers of Ordnance Factories	6729
3211	Rest House for Tibetans in New Delhi	6730
3212	*Ex*-servicemen in U.P.	6730–3 1
3213	A.I.C.C. session of Durgapur	6731–32

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3216	C.P.M.O. Company in Madhya Pradesh	6733-34
3217	Pig iron for Orissa	6734
3218	Royalty on Manganese ore	6734-35
3219	Script of tribals in Autonomous Hills district of Assam	6735
3220	Foreign Investments in Public nd Private sectors	6735-36
3221	Study of problems of Banking System	6736-37
3222	Suicides by women in Saurashtra	6737
3223	School hostels in Bihar	6737-38
3224	Foreign specialists in India	6738-39
3225	Exemption of private firms from taxes	6739
3226	Bi-lingual Primers	6740
3227	Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehradun	6740-41
3228	Use of Hindi in Ministry of Steel Mines and Fuel	6741-42
3229	New employees in Hindi Directorate	6742
3230	Forwarding of applications of Government employees	6743
3231	Breakage of currency boxes	6743-44
3232	Shopkeepers of Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi	6744-45
3233	Science clubs in Punjab	6745
3234	Jantar Mantar, New Delhi	6746
3235	Tecnical assistance for India	6746-47
3236	Central Social Welfare Board	6747
3237	Grants to Vanasthali Vidyapeeth, Jaipur	6747
3238	Aid to Voluntary Organisations for Secondary education	6747-48
3239	Elementary education of girls and training of women teachers	6748
3240	Drive against immorality in Delhi	6749

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U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
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3242	Illegal import of betelnuts	6750
3243	Recruitment of Central Excise Officers	6750-51
3244	Chinese residents in Delhi	6751
3245	Gold mine in Bangalore	6751-52
3246	Bhilai Steel Plant	6752
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3248	Revision of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	6753
3249	Tagore Centenary Celebrations in Orissa	6753-54
3250	Compulsory Small Savings	6754
3251	N.C.C. and A.C.C. camps	6755-56
3252	Rourkela Steel Plant	6756
3253	School hostels in Punjab	6756
3254	Steel for Punjab	6757
3255	Cyclists in Delhi	6757
3256	Cantonment Boards in Punjab	6757
3257	Indian Institute of Technology, Khargpur	6758
3258	Grants for cultural activities in Punjab	6759
3259	Grant to Punjab University	6759
3260	Seizure of Illegal opium in Delhi	6760
3261	Illicit distillation in Delhi	6760
3262	Children clubs	6760
3263	Ex-servicemen in Punjab	6761
3264	Court arrears in Delhi	6761-62
3265	State awards	6762
3266	Premium from displaced persons on land transfer in Tripura	6762-63
3267	Hostels for Harijan students	6763
3268	Pakistanis detained at Palam Airport	6763-64
3269	Nahorkatiya crude oil	6764
3270	Employment in States	6764-65
3271	Income Tax Building in Calcutta	6765
3272	Oil Advisory Committee	6765-66
3273	Teachers in Government Girls' Schools in Delhi	6766-67

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U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
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3275	Recruitment through U.P.S.C.	6767-68
3276	Recognition of Labour Unions	6768-69
3277	Purchases by Army Base Workshops	6769-70
3278	Conditions of service of Industrial and non-Inudstrial Defence employees	6770-71
3279	Works Committees for Defence Installations	6771-72
3280	Coal experts from abroad	6772
3281	House search of a Reserve Bank Director	6772-73
3282	Tribals for T.A.	6773
3283	S.C. and S.T. in Manipur	6773
3284	Recruitment in Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration	6774
3285	Upgrading of Madurai	6774-75
3286	Ayurvedic Institution of Banaras Hindu University	6775
3287	Sale of Prize Bonds in Orissa	6776
3288	Litterateurs getting pensions in Orissa	6776
3289	Panel for Section Officers	6776-77
3290	School Improvement Scheme	6777-78
3291	School books	6778
3292	House Building Cooperative Societies in Delhi	6778-79
3293	Technical personnel	6778-80
3295	Underground drainage in Delhi Cantt	6780
3296	Murders in Arki and Solan	6781-81
3297	Employees of former Ajmer State	6781-82
3298	Sainik Samachar	6782-83
3299	Staff of Defence Accounts Offices	6783-84
3300	Scientific Adviser, Ministry of Defence	6784
3301	Palai Central Bank Employees Union	6784-85
3302	Saturdays as Off days	6785-86
3304	Peak-hour traffic in Delhi	6786-87
3305	Conveyance allowance	6787-88
3306	Staff cars	6789
3307	Seizure of smuggled goods at Bikaner station	6789-90

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMN
3308	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	6790-91
3309	Graduates of Petroleum Technology	6792
3310	Building grant to Madurai college	6792-93
3311	Liquor concessions in Imphal town, Manipur	6793
3312	Stadiu at Imphal	6793-94
3313	Manipur Administration	6794
3314	Meters for oil pipeline	6794-95
3315	Counterfeit Currency Gang	6795
3316	Manufacture of petrol tanks in 505 Army Base Workshop	6795-96
3317	Local purchase of stores in 505 Army Base Workshop	6796-97
3318	Pay scales of C.S.D. employees	6797-98
3319	Leave for Industrial employee in Defence establishments	6798
3320	Pay Commission's recommendations	6798-99
3321	Leave Travel Concession to Industrial workers	6799
3322	Ban on card playing by Government employees	6800
3323	Capital Project of Bhopal	6800-01
3324	Police Research Centres	6801
3325	Bhilai Steel Works	6801-02
3326	Cost of Printing Currency Notes etc.	6802-03
3327	L. D. Cs. in Air Force Headquarters	6803-04
3328	L. D. Cs.	6804
3329	Pensions to retired J.C.Os.	6804-05
3330	L.D.Cs. and U.D.Cs.	6805-06
3 1	Central Sectt. Service	6806-07
	Coal in Ankleshwar and Combay regions	6807
	urchase of supersonics	6807
35	Naphta	6807-08
336	M. C. rls Senior Basic School Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	6808
3337	Pay scales of Delhi teachers	6808-09
3338	Central Social Welfare Board	6809-10
3339	National Institute of Sports, Patiala	6810
3340	Coal and coke in Delhi	6810-11
3341	Coal and coke in Delhi	6811
3342	Coal and coke quota for Delhi	6811
3343	Loans to various States	6811

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . 6813—15

(1) A copy of the International Copyright (Second Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 1929 dated the 16th August, 1961, under section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957.

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1867 dated the 4th August, 1961 making certain amendments to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, under sub-section (6) of section 19 of the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960 and sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE (1960-61)—A REVIEW—LAID ON THE TABLE . . . 6815

Secretary laid on the Table a copy of "Financial Committees (1960-61)—A Review".

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA 6815-16

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had concurred in the recommendation of Lok Sabha to join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on Extradition Bill.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS 6816

Secretary reported that the following Bills which were passed by the House of Parliament during the current session had been assented to by the President :

(1) The Union Territories (Stamp and Court-fees Laws) Bill, 1961.

(2) The Salt Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

MINUTES OF COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION—LAID ON THE TABLE 6816-17

The Minutes of the sittings (Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation held during the Fourteenth Session.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION PRESENTED 6817

Twelfth Report was presented.

BILL PASSED . . . . 6818—6940

Further dicussion on the motion for consideration of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill continued The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen) replied to the debate and the motion was adopted. Clause-by-clause consideration commenced and clauses 2 to 22 were adopted. There were four divisions in respect of amendments to clause 23. All the amendments were negatived and clauses 23 to 25 and 27 to 29 were adopted. Clause 26 was adopted as amended. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were also adopted and the Bill was passed as amended.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . . . 6940—52

The Deputy Minister of Railways Shri S. V. Ramaswamy moved for consideration of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, as reported by the Select Committee. The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION RE. INTERNATIONAL TOURIST CONFERENCES 6953—68

Shri Inder J. Malhotra raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 20th April, 1961 to Starred Question No. 1655 regarding International Tourist Conferences.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1961/ BHADRA 14, 1883 (*Saka*).

Further discussion and passing of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, as reported by Select Committee.

Consideration and passing of the Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Bill, and the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill.

GIPND—LS II—1128 (Ai) LSD— 15-9-61.—900.